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VOL. XV PONOKA, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 12, 1914 NO. 3

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

WE have a Complete Stock of Dry Goods, Gent.'s Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, etc., Staple and Fancy Groceries, and are fully prepared for a . . .

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35-LB. SACK OF IMPORTED ONIONS AT $1.00

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FREE

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GENERAL MERCHANT PONOKA, ALTA.

War Summary

THE EMDEN DESTROYED

London, Nov. 10.—It was officially announced in London today that the German cruiser Emden has been driven ashore and burned. The losses among the officers and crew of the Emden are reported to have been very heavy. The Emden was destroyed in the Bay of Bengal by the Australian cruiser Sydney. She was driven ashore on an island of the Cocos, southwest of Java in the Indian ocean.

RUSSIANS INAVDE GERMANY

London, Nov. 8.—The Russians have crossed the German frontier in East Prussia and in Silesia. The Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia and cut the German railways. The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia and have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, and the German army is retiring through Poland.

The roads in Russia are hardening with frost and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silesia, too, offers an excellent field for the use of cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior both in numbers and efficiency, to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

Petrograd, Nov. 10.—All the zones of contact are now inside German territory. The Russians took 1500 wagons laden with coal standing in railway sidings in East Prussia in positions which the Germans had evacuated. The Russian cavalry which invaded Posen has pierced the left flank of the enemy at the crossing of the Warthe at Konin. These cavalry operations, with strong supports, have nullified the entire defensive preparations of the Germans inside the Polish frontier. The Russians now hold without resistance the great line of entrenchments running from Czenstochowa southward to Cracow and northward on Kalisz. The German reserves and local forced labor have been employed for a month in digging and equipping these works, which were built and buttressed by underground dwellings. Now all are abandoned. The Russians are now attacking the Austro-German rearguard on the outer line of the Cracow fortresses.

London, Nov. 5—The German cruiser Yorck has struck a mine in Jade Bay and is sunk. The information regarding the loss of the Yorck reached London in an Amsterdam despatch to the Reuter Telegram company. It stated that an official despatch from Berlin said that the Yorck, on the forenoon of Nov 4, struck a mine chain blocking the entrance to Jade Bay and sank. Late reports declare that 382 men, more than half of the crew, had already been saved, but that the rescue work was hampered by a thick fog.

LOST

One Yellow Cattle Dog; also, one large Red and White Cow, no horns, white face. Suitable reward.—Harry Stelfox, Springdale.

FALL OF TSING TAU

Tokio, Nov. 7—The Germans hoisted the white flag at 7 o'clock this morning at the weather observatory bureau at Tsing Tau. The quick capitulation of the Germans was the cause of much surprise and joy to the men of the army and navy operating against it, and also to the people of Tokio.

The charge against the middle fort was a brilliant one. It was led by Gen. Yoshimi Amadai at the head of companies of infantry and engineers.

The number of the German and Japanese losses, which were large, has not been announced.

London, Nov. 6.—The fall of Tsing Tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents, and in many of the islands of the sea, where colonies of the warring nations were planted, combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured, and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession on the south side of the Shantung peninsula of China, there has been going on since late in August a reduced scale of war that has duplicated nearly all the features of the battles in Europe that have resulted in the capture of fortified positions.

The capture of Tsing Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German empire in Europe. For nearly three months the German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrisons have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

London, Nov. 8.—The union defence forces continue to round up the rebels in South Africa. Those in the northern part of the Cape Province, which have been a worry to the government, have been completely routed, while those in the Transvaal, where another four hundred have been captured, are scattering. In Orange Free State, however, several small commandos are showing activity and have been looting towns and damaging the railway.

Petrograd, Nov. 8.—Grand Duke Nicholas has received from Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, a telegram conveying the congratulations of himself, Field Marshal French and the British army on the brilliant termination of the second stage of the Russian operations, Earl Kitchener adds: "We are convinced that the joint efforts of the allies will result in the final crushing defeat of the enemy."

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The regular meeting of the ladies branch of the fund will be held on Saturday, Nov. 14th, at 3 p.m. in the town hall. The special wool required for the cholera belts, etc., for the soldiers can be obtained at 75c per lb, and to pay for which a collection will be taken up at the meeting. Ladies in the country who wish to order wool should send in at once remittance for same to the hon. secretary-treas., Mrs T. W. Franks, to avoid delay.

PONOKA MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, per bush	$ .90
" No. 2 "	.86
" No. 3	.81
" No. 4 "	.70
" No. 5 "	.61
Oats (new)	.43-.47
Barley	.54
Rye, no. 2	.66
Flax	.90
Bran, per cwt	1.10
Potatoes, per bush	.50
Eggs, per dozen	.30
Butter, per lb	.20
Hogs, live, per cwt	5.50
Beef, live, per "	$4.00 to 5.25
Hides	.7c

Dr Tory will not be able to speak here on the 17th but will be here on the 24th

CATTLE SHIPMENTS TO STATES PROHIBITED

Washington, Nov. 9.—Federal quarantine orders barring shipments of cattle from Canada to the United States, and adding the states where foot and mouth exists, were signed today by Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture. The quarantine against Canadian shipments is not because of the disease in the Dominion, but to prevent the return of infected cattle cars to the United States.

Calgary, Nov. 9.—Consternation was created when the news of the cattle embargo reached cattle dealers after the close of the local stockyards today, for Alberta stands to lose heavily. The order was made so suddenly that nearly all dealers were caught with large stocks on hand for shipment. Estimates are that farmers of this district alone are immediately affected to the extent of over $500,000 by the embargo. Burns & Co. had a train of cattle loaded when a wire came necessitating its immediate unloading. Feeling is fairly strong among dealers from the stand being taken that the excuse of the states department that infected cars might return across the line is totally insufficient for the drastic move.

London, Nov. 7.—Fifty Canadian nurses left for the war tonight including Misses Galt, Attrill, Hudson and Scoble of Winnipeg.

London, Nov. 9—A despatch to Reuter's from Rome says: "German advices received here say that Emperor William, much affected by the Russian victories, has held a council of war which was attended by General Von Hindeburg, the Duke of Wurttemberg, and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshall Baron Conrad Von Hotzendorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign."

London, Nov. 8.—The admiralty announces the occupation Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the River Shat-El-Arab, in the Persian gulf. A military force from India covered by the sloop Odin, landed with a naval detachment after the Turkish guns had been silenced, according to the announcement. Fao is the terminus of the submarine telegraph to India.

Ottawa, Nov. 9:—As far as possible the order for 1,000,000 flannel shirts given by Fred Stobart, purchasing agent for the imperial government, will keep between forty and fifty shirt factories busy in all parts of the Dominion at full capacity until at least the middle of December. The order amounts to $1,500,000, and shipments are to be made at the rate of 200,000 a week in the order. The next heavy orders will be for leather lined mits. The total contracts now let in Canada by the British government are in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. These contracts, along with those for the second contingent, have already given an impetus to Canadian industaies.

London, Nov, 10.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Pretorio, says it is officially announced there that on Nov. 8 Colonel Vandeventer met the rebels at Zandfortein, 64 miles north of Pretoria, killing or wounding 120 and capturing 25. The Union losses were 12 men killed and 11 wounded.

London, Nov, 10.—Aside from the military aspects of the war, what stood out boldest today was Germany's reported threat to cut off the food supply which the U.S. is sending to Belgium, if the Belgians did not return to their cities and make an effort to resume their normal occupations. The Belgian answer is that it has been impossible to resume a semblance of normal activity because all implements and materials necessary have been commandeered.

FELT FOOTWEAR

WE have a splendid line of FELT BOOTS in every shape and style. These warm and comfortable Shoes we have marked at the very closest price, and if you are in need of this particular kind of Footwear, you will take no chances by having a look at out stock, and we guarantee you good value at a moderate price.

T. J. DURKIN,
Clothing, Furnishings & Shoes
PONOKA - - ALBERTA.



Running Up a big bill

for Lumber isn't at all necessary if your purchasing in that line is done here. A great many people know our prices for all grades and sizes of hard and soft woods for the inside and outside of a house to be moderate. Ask any of the "great many" and you will know for yourself.

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Hardware & Furniture

Now is the Heating Stove Season!
Come in and examine our stock of
McClarys and Marswell Heaters
You will surely Buy when you see them.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF RANGES ALSO
Let us have a chance on
YOUR FURNITURE NEEDS
We can give Good Prices

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Stop! Stop!
Think!

HOW CAN YOU REDUCE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING?
BY EATING MORE BREAD.
Good Bread contains all the food elements essential to Life.
Eat More Bread
BUT BE SURE IT IS RAISED WITH
Fleischmann's Yeast
Sold By
Kennedy & Russell, Cunnings' Bakery

HEINTZMAN & CO., LTD.

I have secured the agency for the above well-known company. Pianos for sale. The best made, and on easy terms. Have made arrangements to have an expert Piano Tuner visit town. For prices and terms apply to F. H. Steele, Ponoka.

Train Time Table

South	- -	2.05 daily
"	- -	9.35 "
"	- -	16.37 ex. Sun.
North	- -	5.11 daily
"	- -	13.10 ex. Sun.
"	- -	23.36 daily

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked own into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pain about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

Bridal Superstitions

The bride must never dress in her complete wedding splendor before the ceremony.

She must put on her right shoe first and not try on her ring before it is placed on her finger at the altar.

She must not take any hand in making her bridal gown or her wedding cake.

However happy she is, it will be wise for her to weep a little on her wedding day.

She must not look at herself in the glass when ready before she is married.

To find a spider on her wedding gown is a sure sign of happiness to come.

To dream of fairies the night before means that she will be thrice blessed.

Should she see a coffin as she starts on her wedding tour she must turn back and start again.

It is considered a most unlucky omen if the ring falls to the ground during the ceremony.

It is better to be single than marry on board ship.

To give a telegram to a bride on the way to church is unlucky, for it portends ill to come.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Good Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?"

"Mummie won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears.

"Never mind, dear. Why not?"

"Don't know, but I ain't goin'!"

"You mustn't say 'ain't,' Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say 'I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going.'"

The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

"Now, do you think you can remember all that?" he inquired kindly.

Jennie's face lightened up.

"Sure, uncle, course I can. There ain't none of us goin'!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Train a Child to Help Itself

Occasionally, one finds a parent who when a child asks for help in solving a problem will say, "Do it yourself." Often a child keeps working away at a problem which he cannot possibly solve because he has not been trained properly. To say to such a child, "Do it yourself," is often to discourage him, and to cause him to waste time.

There is a middle course between doing nothing for the learner, and doing everything for him. This middle course is to cause him by appropriate questions to take the necessary steps to help himself. This is really what teaching means, whether it be in the home or in the school.

Telling is not teaching, and refusing to give any assistance is not teaching. But to guide and stimulate the learner so that he can work his own way through problems is teaching.

Britain of the East

Japan has a navy four times as strong as it was when she drove China out of the Eastern seas. She has some finely-equipped shipbuilding yards at Kobe and Nagasaki, while her workshops at Yokosuka employ nearly 4,000 hands.

The Japanese soldier is a glutton for hard work and he is every ready to face death in order to secure a recommendation for a decoration from his commanding officer. The Japanese army numbers about a quarter of a million men, with some five thousand highly-trained officers. In active service are the Imperial Guard—about twelve thousand men—and six divisions, including infantry, cavalry and artillery and numbering about 80,000. There are two reserve forces, the first reserve and the territorial army, each numbering from eighty to a hundred thousand.

"Frenzied Finance"

The Prince of Wales will have Prince Alexander of Battenberg for a brother officer in the Grenadier Guards. Prince Aleaxnder is the eldest of Princess Beatrice's three sons, and a brother of the Queen of Spain. It is of Prince Alexander that the story is told how, when a small school boy, he wrote to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, asking for "slight pecuniary assistance." The Queen wrote him rebuking him for his extravagance. Shortly afterwards he acknowledged the letter in these terms: "Dear grandmother, I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy for thirty shillings."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the bileduct could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschi, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon, Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Eich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?"

"Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?"

"Why, if it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Ancaine, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Germany's Swelled Head"

In "Germany's Swelled Head," Dr. Emil Reich may have written more accurately than was generally suspected when the first edition of his book was published. Seven years ago he told the world in forceful and at times inelegant language that Germany was suffering from swelled-head. The British public at least entirely declined to believe the statement until a month ago the German emperor himself confirmed it. Dr. Reich's instances of the ridiculous lengths to which the Pan-German frenzy led professors and publicist are out-heroded by the astonishing assertions and professed intentions of the German princes and people. Dr. Reich warned Europe that the German in his military capacity, regarded calculated cruelty as a necessity; the German officers have more than proved the statement at Louvain and elsewhere. The author referred to the astuteness of German statesmen in falsifying documents and forging news; the successors of Bismarck have worked hard to rival the coup of the Ems telegram. He predicted with certainty that Germany would fight in order to enslave Europe and impose her "civilization" and her "culture" upon effete neighbors by force of arms. Kaiser Wilhelm has obligingly certified the prophecy. Dr. Reich was so remarkably successful in his predicitions that there is ground for hope that yet one more may come true—that in which he points out that in case of disaster Germany, owing to her bureaucratic constitution, is exposed to greater chances of decomposition than most other nations of Europe. The book is interesting and helps to explain the curious mentality of those who direct the German nation at the present moment. The epilogue brings the story up to date and records a number of imperial utterances which are of peculiar and melancholy interest at a time when all Europe is menaced by the vindictive satellites of the Prince who enunciated such principles of policy.—London Times.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, well know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unreasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about from four to seven such injudicious attempt the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acicium chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR ON SHIPS

Contributed by A. G. Fegert, the Religious Editor of the Chicago Herald

The Christian Endeavor movement knows no barriers. The sun always shines upon it. Wherever the gospel of Christ is preached Christian Endeavor may be found with its beneficient influences.

More or less is known about the influence of Christian Endeavor in all lands, connected with more than eighty denominations. Little, however, is known by the average person about the work of the floating department of the Christian Endeavor movement, otherwise known as the work among seamen.

The story of the splendid work done by Christian Endeavor organizations among the sailors of the merchant marine in the ports along the shores of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans would in itself make interesting reading. But this story deals with the work on warships. We hear and read much during this awful European conflict of dreadnaughts and superdreadnaughts and other classes of warships. And as we read we deplore that implements of war with their potential death-dealing qualities were ever invented.

However, the Christian Endeavor movement with its message "for Christ and the church" is welcomed as heartily on board these grim battleships as it is in the churches in our own land.

On many of the warships of all the nations now engaged in the needless war for racial and commercial supremacy there are those among the crews who wear the Christian Endeavor emblem. Also among the crews on the battleships of neutral nations are those who belong or have belonged to a Floating Christian Endeavor society.

What the heavy armored steel plates are to the boilers, magazines, and delicate mechanisms of a big warship, Christian Endeavor is to the character of the members of the Floating societies of Christian Endeavor. One marine on an American battleships who was a member of a Floating Endeavor Society said, "I know what the great temptations are in a soldier's, sailor's, or marine's life; but they can keep away from them if they look to God for help."

From the time when the first Floating Christian Endeavor society was organized on board the revenue cutter Dexter in 1890 to the present time, the members have been inspired to better living and higher thinking.

To link the work together around the world on ships and port with port, the World's Floating Christian Endeavor Union was organized in 1908, which is a constituent part of the World's Christian Endeavor Union. Miss Antoinette Palmer Jones of Falmouth, Mass., who helped to organize the first Floating Christian Endeavor society in 1890 is the president.

Speaking of the work on battleships, Miss Jones recently said: "The results of nearly twenty-five years cannot be tabulated. Among the things that stand out prominently in connection with the work on battleships are the following:

"The Floating Society of Christian Endeavor on the old U.S.S. Charleston was instrumental in founding the Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen at Nagasaki, Japan, which has been of blessed service since 1895 to sailors of many nations.

"Members of the society were on board the old U.S.S. Maine when it was blown up in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898.

"A Floating Society of Christian Endeavor went into the battle of Manila Bay on Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, that memorable May 1."

Carlton H. Jencks, one of the martyrs who went down with the Maine that awful night in February, was the man credited with the establishing of the Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen at Nagasaki, Japan. Two years after he enlisted in 1892 as an "apprentice" he was transferred to the old U.S.S. Charleston as it started on its cruise for the Orient. After touching at several ports they were detained in Nagasaki, Japan, for ten months.

It was during his time that young Jencks realized the great need for a "home" for sailors. To promote the project, the Floating Christian Endeavor society on board the U.S.S Charleston pledged $600 for what was to be known as the "Christian Endeavor Home for Seamen." The missionaries who had been dreaming of such a project pledged $250, through the solicitation of the Christian Endeavorers the officers of the Charleston contributed $200. Crews and officers of other American and British ships contributed to the fund until sufficient money was obtained to purchase and equip the home. Young Jencks, but eighteen years of age, had the privilege of presenting the home to the local Christian leaders with a large American flag. He was later transferred to the lamented U.S.S. Maine as gunner's mate, and was but twenty-one years of age when he died, as he had lived, a loyal member of a Floating Christian Endeavor society. A beautiful monument marks his grave in the National Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The inspiration which Albert Marquardt got as the corresponding secretary of the Floating Christian Endeavor society on Dewey's flagship the Olympia, which led in the attack on Manila, led him to become a missionary among the miners in Colorado. He often rides one hundred miles on his motorcycle on Sunday to reach his congregations. The motorcycle was presented to him by the Hartford, Conn., Camp of United States Spanish War Veterans, of which he was a former chaplain.

The work of organizing and developing Christian Endeavor societies among the crews of battleships is not one accompanied by the firing of salutes or the use of other noise making means. It is very quietly done.

Because of the ten thousand new men who enter the United States navy annually to take the place of a like number who retire to civilian life there is not the permanency to the Floating organization that there is to the church society.

The spirit of Christian Endeavor endures however; and the work goes on from year to year, touching new lives and helping the members to live useful, clean lives "for Christ and the church."

It is a work all should encourage.

This article is the third of a series to be published this fall, telling of the great work being accomplished by this world-wide society. The next one, "The Christian Endeavor Type," by Amos R. Wells, Litt.D., LL.D., editorial secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will appear next week.

Monte Carlo is practically at war with Germany. The Prince of Monaco, the tiniest of countries, has ordered all Germans and Austrians out of his territory. It is said that Germany will take its revenge by reviewing the gambling attractions of Hamburg, at one time the most notorious gambling den in the world.

Keep it handy on your desk

DESK WORK EXACTS PENALTIES

Liver and Bowels slow down. Tone them up with

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c and 60c at all Druggists and Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

The Two Brothers

Two brothers who lived in India obtained some land and began to prepare it for cultivation. But they were poor, and had no proper appliances. Their plough was a very small one and the work was so hard that at least one of the brothers said he should work on the land no longer. It was the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water and fish are found in abundance and the lazy brother went off fishing, although the other, warned him that that would not last for ever, and he would regret it if he gave up the cultivation of the land.

The industrious man went on. He worked day and night—ploughing. And all the time his lazy brother laughed at him, and urged him to give it all up and come fishing. But the man stuck at it, with the result that by the end of the season he had a fine crop, and the land was in good order, ready for another sowing.

By this time the dry season had come. The water in the rivers got less and less, until, in the smaller streams it dried up altogether, and, of course, there were no more fish to be caught. The lazy man then began to feel the pinch of want, and went to his brother for help. And, thinking he had learned his lesson, his brother helped him.

"But," said the industrious man "how much better it would have been had you prepared for this by working hard in the earlier time of the year Then you would have been as comfortably off as I am."

And this is a parable of life, for they who work hard when they are young can provide for their old age, while those who are idle must make up for it in later days.

The Modern Caesar

If Sir John French would amplify his reports with a generalization here and there regarding human nature, and permit himself to pass critically now and then upon the habits and customs of his enemies, we'd soon have a new and valuable set of commentaries.

French is a composed gentleman of culture, observing as well as directing certain stupendous activities of man and doing so with the unstartled calm of a professional soldier superior rather than oblivious to the minor phenomena of pain and suffering.

His history of such part of the Teutonic war as falls under his observation is Caeserian in its well ordered and illuminating brevity. His observation that "there is more than a hint of autumn in the air" reveals how marvelously a human can preserve his calm in inhuman circumstances. That was the remark of a country gentleman in vexed times. The triumph of the ordinary over the extraordinary probably is one of the saving conditions of the human mind.

We do not need the virtually unanimous agreement of all directly concerned in this struggle that it is hell. That easily can be imagined, but French reports that the British soldiers have named the big German shells which explode in a cloud of black smoke the "Jack Johnsons."

It's a Caesarian comment he makes that when troops display this capacity for humorous observation their morale is superior to stampede. We hope French will report frequently. He is the greatest war correspondent in the field.—Chicago Tribune.

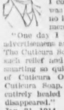
Rather Poor Soup

Among the many anecdotes told of Lord Wolseley, the famous English commander, was this: "On one occasion, as the soldiers were dining and the orderlies were hastening back and forth with pails of steaming soup, Wolseley stopped one, and ordered him to remove the lid of his pail. The man promptly obeyed. "Let me taste it," said the general "But," began the orderly. "Let me taste, I say!" and he tasted it. "Disgraceful!" he exclaimed. "It's for all the world like dish-water." The orderly saluted. "That's what it is, sir!" he said.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted, Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que. —"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so tried ointments but none did any good.



"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Ladies of the Mikado's Court

The court ladies of Japan have their own private apartments in the imperial palace precincts, each having private rooms of her own, all of which are furnished in pure Japanese style with the usual tatami floors and beautiful natural wood finishings.

In the dressing room stands a handsome clothes rack of varnished cinnabar, where their exquisite robes are draped, ready for use. Each court lady has her own separate kitchen and can order food according to her taste.

Within the palace inclosure are shops to supply the court ladies with the more common necessities of daily life. In the apartments of the court ladies are innumerable corridors and rooms; so that new maids take a very long time to know them, and are continually getting lost.

As the gorgeously arrayed occupants of these quarters move up and down on their rounds of duty, some robed in foreign dresses of the latest Parisian cut, and others in exquisite native costumes, each with her attendants marching before and behind, the scene is picturesque in the extreme.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this prepaartion without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain,

Yours truly,
W. C. McCUEAN.
14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.

P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: "A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself."

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically:

"Vot fools is dese art beoples," he muttered. "Anybody dot looks at dot picture vould know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Wisdom and Heroism

There is a good story told of a sleight-of-hand performer who died some years ago. He toured around the world, and on one occasion was in far away New Zealand. It was arranged that he should give an exhibition of mind reading before the king of the Maories.

After some parleying it was decided that the king himself should conceal an article which the magician was to discover.

The mind reader left the room, and after a time was brought back blindfolded. After some thinking, he declared that the missing article was in the king's mouth.

His majesty shook his head savagely in the negative.

The magician insisted upon his point, and demanded that the king's mouth be opened wide. The king refused. The magician still insisted, until the king reluctantly opened his jaws.

The article was not there! The next instant, however, he was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the concealed article, a button, but could not, and was compelled to cough it up.

The Maories were delighted. They did not kno wwhich to admire more—the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the king.

Quid Pro Quo

A good story is told of John McCormack, the singer, the scene of which was in Victoria, B.C. From the boat to the Empress Hotel is less than a block. Mr. McCormack was not aware of the distance, so he and his wife took a cab arriving at their destination in a minute.

"How much?" said he to the driver.

Cabby: "Dollar and a half."

"Pretty steep, isn't it?" asked McCormack.

"That's what I have to pay for your records," said Mr. Cabman, who had overheard the name of the man who was billed to sing there that night.

McCormack paid and thought it a good joke.

"What's the matter? scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategical purposes."—Detroit Free Press.

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Greek!

Second Student—I havn't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.



REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power, Slide Action Repeaters—.25 Rem., .30 Rem., .32 Rem., .38-.40 Rem. and .44 Rem. calibres. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counselling retreat 'mong the echoes,
Away from the front barricades;
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
Over the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tickle the eyes of the soldiers,
To tell them of sleep come and gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hillcrest
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Man unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the sky-line
To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the whisper,
"Their line is thousands in length!"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the order,
"They have lines beyond for their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey:—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eyesight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruction
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marksmen
Fulfils its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a dropping,
Of wounded and dead all a-heap:
Once, twice and thrice, the in-filling
Continues as sweep follows sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying
As climb they the ramparts of slain:
"Slaughter, God save us, what wots it,
"If the slaughter but win us the day?
"'Tis not for a German to grumble,
"The Kaiser we all must obey!"

"Hasten then up the advancing
"A fourth reinforcement with aid!"
What! aid to a rampart of blood-shed,
Be-huddled brigade by brigade?
Can courage climb over that rampart,
Or break through that wall of the dead—
Built up, as if were, of our bravest,
While wrestling with fate overhead?—

Horses and men in their trappings,
The victims of far-away wrath,
Struck sudden by no one advancing,
O'erwhelmed by disaster and death?
O God! what an ending to bravery,
As it scrambles around its despair—
Harnessed to pride and the warfare
Of a Kaiser daring to dare!

Flee, flee ye away from the carnage,
The cry is a "sauve qui peut;"
Flee, flee from such battlefield slaughter,
With no one near to pursue!
Ay, flee from the wrath of such thunder,
And the cloud-bursts from out yonder glade!
Turn, turn from that rampart of carnage,
And its roadway of horrors evade!

Victory! you say. Who says it?
Fatigue enforcing retreat,
Sweeping the crest of the hillside
Where ruin and rescue have met?
Say it again! Then pray ye
That the goodwill of peace mend its gait—
To rescue the twentieth century
From a Kaiser whose wrath's out of date!

—J. M. Harper.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immediately costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat. Is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?

The Moratorium

Commenting upon the news of the aggressive demand being made in Western Canadian provinces for a moratorium respecting mortgages the London Globe says:

"Financial circles here regard the proposal with grave distrust unless it comes from the older eastern provinces."

The Globe continues: "The loan companies, and also life insurance companies, have very large funds invested in Canadian mortgages, and Canadian loan companies have issued debentures in Great Britain aggregating eighty million dollars. British investors claim that a moratorium is unnecessary since collections have continued fairly normal, and they are willing from self interest alone to deal leniently with borrowers of good standing who find themselves in temporary difficultes."

The financial editors of other London papers consider if a moratorium is declared it would be a nasty jar to Canadian credit.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and, with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie; this time it's my turn to ask first."

A Possible Result

"A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

A Profusion of Telephones

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

Circumvent Import Prohibiton

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada, will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

To Correct German Ignorance

A Reuter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

Constipation

is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect it is slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, so excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world, tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

I hear our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rear-guard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rie still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. * * * I've been very hungry at time! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up soon.

I hear the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. * * * The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later.—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Mons fighting line, declare that the German infantry could not shoot "for nuts." It was the shrapnel and lyddite shells that did the damage. The accuracy of the enemy's artillery was marvellous, but the aeroplanes first of all flew at a great height over the Allies' entrenchments and hurried back with information regarding the range.

We of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders took up a position facing a wood where the Germans were in strong force. As they emerged our boys met them with a raking rifle fire, which mowed them down. On they came again and again with the same devastating result. Their bullets came whistling around us, but we were indifferent, the markmanship being very poor. The German infantry carry their rifles under their arms, the butts resting on their hips, and they fire as they march. As the enemy poured out en masse into the open it was like the exodus from the Celtic and Rangers Scottish Cup final! Man, if they were only three to one we could go through them easily, but when it comes to 10 to one strategy as well as bravery has to be considered.

A favorite position for the enemy to take up is behind massed stooks of grain, where they are unseen. At night time they advance to new points of attack, and as soon as daylight breaks, their fusillade of heavy firing is renewed. Many of the Germans, when captured, present a pitiful spectacle, and frequently drop on their knees beseeching mercy. The British regiments, as they pass through the French and Belgian towns are everywhere received with marked hospitality, little children even rushing forward to kiss the hands of the soldiers.

Sir Robert Edgecumbe, of Newquay, has received a letter from his son, Lieutenant O. P. Edgecumbe, 1st Battalion D.C.L.I., serving on the staff of General Haking, in which the following passages occur:

For the last week or 10 days we have been fighting hard, and are now for one day resting. Altogether during five days and five nights I got six hours' sleep, and so am rather weary. However, bullets and a real enemy are a wonderful stimulant, and I feel as fit as anything. All our men are somewhat fatigued, but are very keen and full of fight.

My regiment has had a bad time, and I am dreadfully afraid they have been badly cut up, although I can as yet get no details. They were caught in a village by Germans in the houses, who had managed to get there by wearing our uniforms. Never again shall I respect the Germans. They have no code of honor, and there have been several cases of their wearing French and British uniforms, which is, of course, against the Geneva convention.

THE WAY OF THE BRITON

No Decadence is Observable in the Britisher at the Front

The decadence of Britain is one of the myths that will be buried in oblivion as a result of the war. Canadians returning from the motherland tell of the apparent unconcern of the people in the face of the great upheaval. Men and women go calmly about their affairs as if no guns were thundering across the Channel and no hurricane of war breaking about their kinsmen in the fore-front of the battle. It is the British way. The nation goes forward not in the arrogance of military strength—for every man knows that the first task of Lord Kitchener is the creation of an adequate army—but in the firm belief that whatever the future may bring there is no power on earth, however mighty, able to destroy British liberties or prevent the British people from lending their aid to nations pouring out their lifeblood in resistance to the oppressor.

The Speech from the Throne, proroguing parliament is truly British in its reticence and its resolute declaration that the heavy task assumed by the nation will not be given up till it is accomplished. The king points out that this is a time for action rather than for speech, and adds with laconic finality: "We are fighting for a worthy purpose and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully accomplished."

The men in the field are as calm and imperturbable as the crowds in the city streets and the statesmen at Westminster. "Our brave allies have two dominating pre-occupations," a Frenchman who has been acting as interpreter with the British army remarked—"to make their tea and to shave. No danger can distract them from these two things. I can still hear that superior officer declare with charming phlegm between assaults, 'It is nothing, gentlemen, let us take tea.'" It is not because the Briton's feelings are shallow that he is so phlegmatic. The profound deep is voiceless; the shallows are ever babbling. The superficial observer, hearing the British officer's invitation to tea, might regard him as a somewhat stupid, unthinking man, with no thought above creature comforts Yet behind that calm exterior may be the same type of lofty valor and of complete self-surrender to the nation's service that burned within the breast of Drake when at Plymouth Hoe, as the Armada was reported in sight, he turned again to his game of obwls with unabated zest. "It is nothing, gentlemen, let us have tea." That, in castle, cottage or camp, is the way of the Briton."—Toronto Globe.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is urging the manufacturers of the importance of the opportunity to capture German trade during the war. Notices have been sent to every manufacturer in Canada stating information can be obtained from the Association's offices. H. T. Meldrum, secretary of the association, points out that for the past year or eighteen months manufacturers throughout Canada had been investigating to find out whether they could sell the goods which were now being bought by Canadians. This led them to be about ready to invade such fields as South America, and now, with Germany and Austria out of the running, commercially, he thinks the opportunity an excellent one. The manufacturers are said to be already discussing the advisability of approaching the Canadian government to subsidize a steamship line to carry Canadian products to South America, and Mr. Meldrum said recently that the matter probably would be brought to the attention of the government shortly.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to $164,151 and $124,463, respectively—a total of almost $300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

British Aviator's Reserve

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 860 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur

Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect, the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver, and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of $250,000 for the king's capture.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much denuded condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle—rather, the production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now, with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

CRUISED FIVE YEARS IN ARCTIC

The Teddy Bear Returns From Remarkable Expedition

The fifteen ton wooden gasoline schooner Teddy Bear, Captain Joe Bernard, which left Nome on a hunting, trapping and trading expedition in 1909, which skirted the Arctic coast of Canada farther eastward than any other ship had ever done, and which might have accomplished the northwest passage and reached Hudson Bay but for a shortage of gasoline, arrived at Nome, Alaska, recently. The little boat had sailed 1,800 miles since August 4, unable to use her engine because there was no gasoline aboard.

Bernard, with John Sandstrom and an Eskimo crew, left Nome well supplied with goods for trade among the Eskimos and refused to return until he had exhausted these goods. In the winter of 1910, Sandstrom was frozen to death in a blizzard on Barter Island, while he was on his way to an Eskimo village.

The Teddy Bear explored Coronation Gulf, on whose shores live the blue-eyed Eskimos, supposed to be descendants of the Scandinavin settlers in Greenland. Bernard and his crew lived comfortably on the wild game off the coast, and had an ambition to go to Hudson Bay, but after making more than half the distance they decided to discontinue because the coast was uninhabited and the Teddy Bear was without gasoline. So the schooner turned back last year after reaching Cochran Point on Dolfort and Union Straits, more than 1,000 miles east of Point Barrow.

In 1911 Captain Bernard met Vilhjalmar Stefansson on Coronation Gulf and carried him to Bailey Island. Bernard, who went farther east than Stefansson, says that 75 per cent. of the Eskimos he met east of the Mackenzie river had never seen a white man or a white man's vessel The natives lived in most primitive fashion using stone and copper weapons and cooking utensils.

The Teddy Bear brought an extraordinary collection weighing several tons, composed of birds, furs, eggs, implements, hammered from flat copper found in the river beds, stone pots for cooking and other curious things.

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraph or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of $5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

'Shameful Brutality'

A Jarrow constable who is serving in the Royal Field Artillery, and who is now in hospital at Leicester, writing to his police colleagues, describes the British expeditionary force work during a certain undated period as "fighting all day and marching all night."

"The Germans must have lost thousands of men. The brutality of our foe was shameful. The put the women and children in front of us to shoot, and in many cases they fired on our Red Cross. Such work will surely be stopped by the Great Architect of the Universe. The French people were very good to us, giving us eggs, milk, bread, fruit and wine in plenty. I hope my dear wife and children are being provided for during my absence. It is my only thought all day."

ARTILLERY MAY BE THE DECIDING FACTOR

MODERN GUNS PROVE TO BE VERY EFFECTIVE

The Modern Field Piece Can Discharge at the Rate of 24 Shots a Minute, Throwing a Shell Weighing Eighteen Pounds a Distance of About Four Miles.

A very small proportion of British wounded who have returned from the war are suffering from rifle wounds. Almost all the injuries are the result of artillery fire. Probably this proportion will be maintained to the end and victory will be found on the side that makes the best use of the field artillery, which, by the way, is comparatively a modern invention. It is said that Napoleon was the greatest of the world's authorities upon the use of artillery, and that Frederick the Great was the first leader to recognize its importance; but the field artillery that either of them used, compared with the artillery now in use, would be like the bow compared with the magazine rifle. What Frederick did with his cannon, and he was the first to do it, was to remove the guns from the train where they had always been placed on the march and make them more mobile. Napoleon used to say "Fire effect is everything, the rest is nothing." At Waterloo, he had 240 guns, but their combined effectiveness would not be equal to a single battery of modern guns, which would, indeed, destroy the Waterloo guns long before the latter could reach them with a shot.

In the American Civil War artillery played a large part, as far as noise and intimidation were concerned, but did little actual damage, and indeed until the Russo-Japanese War artillery was not to be relied upon. Before that time, while the range was considerable, the guns were too easily put out of action, and too slow in operation. Frequently the shells did not burst, and when they did their destructive power was not a fraction of what it is today. However, both the Japs and the Russians showed new tactics as regards field artillery. They used it in positions never before attempted, and with a speed and a deadliness that fairly staggered military critics. It was in 1894 that an ordinance authority wrote:

"If by any means a manufacturer can produce a wheeled carriage which will form a secure platform for the gun when it is fired, which can be brought into action and limbered up again and which yet will not recoil between the rounds discharged from it, he will benefit horse artillery batteries enormously, and a squadron will be received with the same storm of shells which pelts a torpedo boat pushing to assail a man-o'-war. The production of such a carriage has not yet, however, been accomplished, and we may, therefore, leave the question of re-armament of horse artillery at rest until a most difficult problem is solved."

The reason that the navy was in advance of the army as regards artillery is that on a ship a gun can be solidly fixed to the deck, and the recoil will have no effect. The gun was as solidly based as though in a fortress. With field artillery however, mobility was demanded. It was plain that the gun had to be mounted on wheels in order that it could be moved about. To take off the wheels every time a gun was fired and then attach them when it became necessary to move the gun was out of the question. The trouble with the best of the modern field artillery twenty years ago was that the piece had to be resighted after every shot. The recoil spoiled every position.

The invention that finally did away with the recoil and that at once quadrupled the deadly effect of modern artillery is rather a complicated piece of mechanism but in general somewhat resembles the shock-absorber of the automobile. The modern field piece dragged into position by horses holds its position, once sighted, as long as the gunner desires. If he gets the mark the first shot he can be certain that he will have it on the twentieth shot. The modern gun can discharge at the rate of 24 shots a minute, or as much faster as the ammunition can be handled. The range is about four miles, and the weight of the shell is 18 pounds. In 1877, when the Russians astonished the world with the deadly effects of their shrapnel fire upon the Turks, each shell scattered 37 bullets. A modern shrapnel shell scatters 340. Moreover, the shell itself instead of breaking into 42 pieces breaks into 1,200 fragments and carries death for 200 yards in every direction from the point it strikes.

The first modern field artillery used by the Germans was the Ehrhardt gun, and it is an improved Ehrhardt that the kaiser's armies are using today. The British field piece is the Armstrong gun. The French gun is the Puteaux and this last is supposed to be the best of all. It was invented about fifteen years ago and the secret of its design and manufacture has been carefully guarded by the French military authorities ever since. It has a range of more than five miles, and hurls a three-inch projectile. The Russian and Austrian armies are using Krupp guns, and these are thought not to be quite so effective as the artillery of the British, the French and the Germans—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. Kipling on German Barbarism

Mr. Rudyard Kipling addressing a great recruiting meeting at Brighton, said that Germany was fighting to conquer the civilized world. They had deliberately filled the earth with horror and hate. For the last two geenrations the Germans, by their books, lectures, speeches and schools, had been taught that nothing less than world conquest was the object of their preparations and sacrifices. Britain must have more men to check their onrush of organized barbarism. Germany's real objective was England—England's wealth, trade, and world-wide possessions. We must arm to oppose the fate of becoming a second-rate power. He did not doubt ultimate victory. Every eligible man must offer his services, and the state would see his dependents did not suffer. If we failed, every tradition of mankind would pass out of remembrance.

German Navy Increase

According to a Berlin message received in Amsterdam, statements made by members of the Reichstag on naval expansion apparently point to the building of 12 torpedo-boat divisions, six airship divisions, and a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large awrships and two smaller cruisers is also desired.

This, it is argued, would mean an increase of 25 per cent. in the numerical strength of the German fleet and of 100 per cent. in its fighting value.

WAR QUESTION OF HONOR

Lloyd George Says England Will Make It To Interest of Nations to Respect Their Treaties

"There is no man in this hall who throughout his political life has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man either inside or outside this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall recently to arouse Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed and Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgian neutrality as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the chancellor said:

"Our answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case Prince Bismarck respected Prussia's treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty and she has done it. To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper.

"This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations who say they will respect treaties only when it is to their interest to do so, we must make it to their interest to do so in future."

Referring to the German excuses, Mr. Lloyd George remarked:

"A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations."

Referring to the case of Servia, the chancellor of the exchquer said that Emperor Nicholas had given Austria the only answer that became a man when he said: "I will tear your ramsnackle empire limb from limb." "And he is doing it" added the speaker.

Prussia, said Mr. Lloyd George, is "the road hog of Europe. Men, women and children and nations are ordered out of the way. Even Great Britain is ordered out of the way. If the old British spirit is still left in British health the bully will be torn from his seat. They thought we could not beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be terrible. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph."

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors the chancellor continued:

"This struggle is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thraldom of the military caste which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunged the world into a welter of blood."

David Lloyd George said the German people had great qualities of head, hand and heart, but had been drilled into a false idea of civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Great Britain in pledging its resources, the lives of its people and its very existence to protect a little nation.

Quoting from Emperor William's speeches, which he declared, were "full of swagger and boastfulness," the chancellor of the exchequer said that when such sentiments became the policy of a great empire it was about time it should be ruthlessly put away.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot," is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Farm Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member "avats" to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird within shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the folds of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, are of the Farm Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge

"It's a Way They Have in the Navy"

The navy way of doing things, on the face of it, looks dangerous, and you would think that they must have suffered for it, says an English writer.

But they have not. While the army air pilots were being killed here and there, the sailors were getting off unscathed. They were smashing up machines, it is true, but every smashed machine was a lesson learned, and when the machine was rebuilt there was generally some improvement put into it as a result of the smash.

Somehow the sailors generally seem to save their necks, and altogether they have only lost three or four men, while ten army pilots weer killed in a few weeks quite recently.

What happened regarding a new lubricating oil which was placed on the market is typical of the navy and the army. The army received some from the makers, and began a long series of tests, finding out the specific gravity and goodness knows what else.

The navy got some of the oil, tipped it into the tank of a machine, and went flying to see how the motor liked it. The motor, lubricated with the new oil, ran sweeter than ever before. This was good enough for the navy. It at once placed an order.

Weeks afterwards the army was still carrying out its experiments with that oil.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DELUDED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by means of spreading false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases are being sent to the proper authorities, so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany, the nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abrupty and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Social-democrats have, just as well as the Alsacians and Polish in our boundaries, unanimously voted for the enormous sums deemed necessary, each and every one has taken up the arms, and now there are millions of good soldiers at our frontiers, eager to face the enemy wherever he may appear. The Russians, whose millions of soldiers were expected to flood over our eastern provinces, have cowardly fled wherever they met only a handful of German and Austrian soldiers, and it is safe to predict that our troops will continue to chase them as far as we choose, and whatever there exists of the Russian fleet will soon be doomed, or, if considered fit for the purpose, carry the German flag. And the French? We have permitted them to enter into Alsace, just as we allowed the Russians to pass over our frontier for a couple of miles—for the simple reason that the fact be established that they, not the Germans, were the aggressors in this disastrous international war. But in the meantime, we have proven that German valiance and courage is the same as 1870, and the Belgians, who have been badly advised that their country should be neutralized towards Germany, but open to British and French manoeuvres, have been shamefully deserted by their advisers and are now the first to feel the weight of German strategy. Liege, the strongest fortress built by French engineers, has been conquered by ordinary field troops at one assault, its strong forts have been reduced to cinders by our heavy guns, Brussels has been occupied and soon the last corner of Belgium will be in German possession, after which our invasion into France will be taken up with force with which even the combined French and British armies cannot rival.

"It is a pity that it has come so far, and the British people should, or it is too late, consider what is at stake. As far as we hear, British newspapers persistently belittle the German successes and continue to circulate news of German defeats which have never happened so far, and thus they betray their readers, delude them into the dangerous idea that Great Britain were invincible because of its splendid isolation at sea. Still, the vast British fleet has, as far as we know, up to this hour not dared to approach our coast, but prefers to do the safe business of piracy. I do not believe that our navy will follow this policy of apparent cowardness, but will before long visit the British coast and hunt the British vessels, and the result will be that the fiction of the British navy's supremacy will go to the dogs.

"If I knew that this letter safely reached your hands, I will gladly continue to tell you what news our papers publish of the war, and should be much pleased if you would be kind enough to reciprocate."

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's-in-the-Strand have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctively English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty Men From Simpson's

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you 'ave it rare?
Try a bit of pudding, sir
Yes, the cheddar's fair.

Forty men from Simpson's!
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's!
"Will you take it 'ot?
'Ere's your Hell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Hurry, turn 'em loose,
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's!
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Serving Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's!
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part,
And you the waiting game?

—Herbert Kaufman.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance."

Asked about the Czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troopers who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French goverment has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the official reports of the barbarous conduct of the German armies.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

IS A SPLENDID PILOT

Lieutenant Collett is a Skilful Aviator With Fine Staying Power

C. H. Collet, the hero of the aerial raid into Germany, is a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery. He took to flying a year ago and soon proved himself a remarkably fine pilot.

Lieutenant Collet was the first to show what a competent pilot could do with a heavy biplane which the admiralty bought in Leipsig last year. With a German pilot in this machine it used to lumber around the aerodrome near London, but when Collet took charge it became a different vehicle. One of the sights of the aerodrome was to see him stand the machine vertically on one wing, tip and perform an awe-inspiring spiral for a thousand feet.

Early this year Collet had this biplane fitted for a long non-stop flight, the passenger space being fitted with an enormous petrol tank. Thus equipped, he flew from Plymouth to Grimsby, about 275 miles, then fighting through a faulty engine. It was his original intention to fly to the north of Scotland.

Later Lieutenant Collet looped the loop in a Caudron biplane and was the first of the army aviators to perform this feat. He has great staying power, fine hands and a good eye, and was thus eminently fitted for the raid on Dusseldorf.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremist British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III, of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross as its name implies, of iron (which is edged with silver), the Russian Order is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1757 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the Throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "Fortitudini."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by te great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

Belgians Are Acceptable Type

Arrangements for the settling in Quebec of Belgian refugees have as yet reached no stage beyond that of being suggested, according to what could be learned in Ottawa. Immigration is a federal matter, but colonization and exact location comes more within the provincial sphere.

Belgians in Canada have always proved a most acceptable type of immigrants and public appreciation of their merits has been intensified by their heroism in the war. If locating in Quebec or elsewhere they will be accorded every facility and encouragement, but no definite arrangements appear to have been concluded.

THE HERALD.

Published at Ponoka, Alberta, every Friday morning.

Subscription . . . $1.00, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements in condensed form, such as by-laws, sales, notices, tenders, lost, found, situations vacant, or wanted, estrays, etc., 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week. No charge less than 25 cents.

Transient advertisements in displayed form, such as auction sales, concerts, etc., 25 cents per inch first week and 12½ cents per inch for each subsequent week.

Commercial advertisements carried for three months or longer 50c per month for each inch.

Professional cards, to the extent of six lines, $2 50 per quarter.

Advertisements not accompanied by specific instructions will be set up with a reasonable display and inserted until ordered out.

Persons wishing to discontinue their ads. will please send the order to this office in writing. Changes for advertisements should be in by Tuesday noon.

Birth, marriage and death notices are inserted free of charge.

Accounts for commercial advertisements rendered monthly, all others payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a fine assortment of plain and fancy type, and are prepared to do every class of Job Printing at reasonable rates. Commercial printing a specialty. We solicit orders from business men of Ponoka and surrounding country and guarantee prompt attention and satisfactory work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite correspondence on topics of general interest to the public, but reserve to ourselves the privilege of omitting therefrom any language that we deem objectionable. We desire also that correspondents sign their names to their communications, though not necessarily for publication.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure prompt insertion, either new advertisements or changes must be handed in not later than noon on Wednesday.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN STATES

Washington, Nov. 4.—The worst outbreak of foot and mouth disease ever known in the United States is the Department of Agriculture's estimate of the livestock epidemic which has forced federal quarantine over six states and threatens a temporary reduction of the nation's food supply. An emergency appropriation by congress may be required to finance the campaign to suppress the epidemic.

New York and Maryland were added to the list of quarantine states today. A Department of Agriculture statement announcing this said: "The list of states now in quarantine by federal authorities includes New York, Maryland Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania. In addition to these restrictions have been placed upon inter-state shipments from Ohio although no cases have as yet been found in that state. This outbreak, which is the first in the United States since 1908, is regarded as the most serious of any that the United States has yet experienced."

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Preparations are being made to hold one of the finest, the most representative political convention probably ever held in the west for the Strathcona Federal Liberal-Conservative association is to hold its convention at Strathcona on November 25th, at 4 o'clock.

The Ponoka provincial riding is now in the Strathcona federal constituency, with the exception of two townships in range 22, which necessarily excludes Manfred and Water Glen.

Full particulars of the coming convention can be had from Mr W. Ferries, secretary of the Ponoka association, or from Geo. Gordon. The basis of representation for the delegates is so arranged as to give a full and amply fair vote to the country districts. These are given 50 per cent. more delegates than the cities and towns in the federal riding.

A marked feature of the convention will be the attendance of two such notable ministers from Ottawa as Senator Lougheed, the leader of the government in the Senate, and the Hon. Arthur Meigen, the solicitor general of Canada. Others present will include Mr Michener, leader of the provincial opposition, Mr Ewing, member for Edmonton, and Mr Crawford, member for Edmonton South.

The full representation to the convention will reach almost 300 delegates.

SALES OF C.P.R. LAND

The Canadian Pacific railway land department report that for the month of October they sold 18,935 acres of land in the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This is an increase of 4,000 acres over September and the officials are feeling very optimistic over the returns.

This land was sold in 92 different farms or an average of about 205 acres per farm. Of these sales 42 were to families from outside of Canada, mostly from the United States. Forty of these families came to Alberta. This leaves 50 farms which were disposed of to people living in Canada before and suggests the practical ends aimed at by the many "back to the land" movements which are being agitated for in various parts of the country.

BIG PLANT AT THE HAT

Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Company Resumes Constructive Work

During these dull times when there are unemployed in almost every Western town and city, the value of substantial manufacturing industries, such as exist in Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat, etc., is manifest. It is true, of course, that most of the industries in these cities are not quite as busy as they were two or three years ago, but nevertheless the presence of factories in these and other cities in the West has made them more prosperouus than they otherwise would have been, in the period of depression. Commercial travellers report business better in the towns where manufacturing industries exist than any where else in the West. It is gratifying to know, therefore, that work has been resumed on the extensive plant of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Co., on the West Industrial site, to which the railway spur has recently been completed. Seven carloads of material, in the shape of iron and brick were switched to the factory site last night, and some 20 or 30 men are now at work finishing the factory, the steel work on which is already up. In a short time this company will also start work on the construction of some 25 residences for its workmen, and in about 60 days it is fully anticipated that the factory will be finished and turning out its full line of products for use all over the prairie provinces.

The factory buildings will represent an investment of something around $100,000, and when the industry is in full working order about 100 men are expected to be given employment.

As factories, catering to the vast home market of the West, are established in Western communities a trade depression, such as has prevailed during the past two or three years, will not have such a marked effect on Western Canada. Greater stability of business conditions, such as has enabled Ontario and Quebec to continue on their way in the past two or three years with almost uninterrupted prosperity, will be created. By reasonable adherence to Canada's existing trade policy there is no reason for doubting that in time the West will be dotted with factories just as are the older provinces to-day.

WHY ESSEX COUNTY HAS PROSPERITY

Manufacturing Development Has Given Farmers a Profitable Market —Ideal Conditions

The special correspondent of the Toronto "Globe" writing from Windsor a few days ago reports that the most important factor in Essex county contributing to the great prosperity of the farmers of that district is the big industrial development of the last two years asound Windsor, Sandwich, Walkerville and Ford City which has created a splendid local market, and this, combined with the purchasing facilities of the distillery at Walkerville, makes Essex county farmers quite independent of outside consumers. Although the industrial transformation around Windsor has resulted in the establishment of a thriving urban community, it has been almost entirely accomplished without drawing on the rural population, the increased population being represented mostly by immigrants, who, having regard to their old country environments, still adhere to the closely-settled places in search of employment

While Canada's trade policy has been criticized severely in many quarters, it s safe to say that any one who would visit the border counties, such as described above, would be fully convinced that a policy which has resulted in a great number of United States concerns establishing substantial manufacturing industries in Canada, was in the interest of every class in the community. While results of this kind are not yet as much in evidence in the West as they are in Ontario and Quebec, it must be remembered that manufacturing development in Western Canada is of comparatively recent origin. Up to a few years ago the home market of the West was scarcely large enough to afford a manufacturer a profitable field. With the filling up of the West has come a marked increase in factories, and already Winnipeg, Medicine Hat and other Western cities have reaped direct benefits from the policy which requires manufacturing in Canada. This is seen by the location in Western Canada of Canadian branches of many American firms. Ten or twenty years from now dispatches similar to what appeared in the "Globe" recently will be appearing in the Canadian press from Western communities.

FOR SALE

100 Shropshire Breeding Ewes for Sale; also, 16 Milch Cows. Time will be given on good security.—Apply, Ed. Hinkley, Ponoka.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W36

Ponoka Branch L. G. CROZIER, Manager
Mirror Branch T. S. LITTLE, Acting Manager

New House and Newly Furnished, Rates: $1 and $2 per day.

Hotel Leland

GEORGE LINBERTS, Prop.

Special Attention to Commercial Trade. **Ponoka, Alta**

The Bar is stocked with a Fine Stock of Liquors and Cigar

W. W. BATSON F. H. COX

The
Batson & Cox Hardware Co.

IF you are thinking of purchasing a Kitchen Range, call and see our line. We have the Round Oak and Enterprise Monarch, the best that money and skill can produce. Also the Stewart, Albion and Brittania at the very lowest prices.

We have just unloaded a car of Wire and Nails, and can supply Woven Wire Fencing, Barb Wire and Nails and Baling Ties at right prices.

Before buying a Gasoline Engine, see the Lister at our store—there is no better.

We carry a full stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, and our aim is to give Satisfaction with every purchase.

Batson & Cox

ANNOUNCEMENT

M. JENSEN having sold his Livery Business, Begs to announce that he is out for Trade.

HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS

Highest Prices

Satisfaction Guaranteed

—Ponoka—
Engineering Works

We are still here to do all kinds of MACHINERY REPAIRS

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Renowned FIELDING KEROSENE and CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Experience teach us that 90 per cent. of Gasoline Engine trouble is ignition.
In these, that is a thing of the past, as they are self igniting, requiring neither Batteries nor Magneto.

H. J. REES, Proprietor, Box 18

O. L. WEBSTER G. N. FIELD T. W. HUTCHINSON
Commissioners for taking Affidavits

The Ponoka Land Co.

LOANS, INSURANCE, AFFIDAVITS
References: Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hail Insurance. Game Licenses.
Lock Box 55 PONOKA, ALTA.

We show you our lands free of cost at any time
Write for descriptive catalogue.

Agents for Atlantic Steamship Companies

O. L. WEBSTER
AUCTIONEER



Time to Spring the Question Again

Are you going to build this Season?
Do you want the best stock and "just right" prices? If that is the combination you are looking for, the best thing you can do is to "hot foot" it for our yard. When you've made your purchase, you'll realize that a full measure of satisfaction has been handed to you in both quality and price—nothing else.

When it comes to Lumber and Building Material of any kind, we've got the goods, the real goods, and the real good goods.

Step in—look around—ask questions. We're here to serve you.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co.

YARDS: CHIPMAN AVENUE
PONOKA - - ALBERTA

Telephone No. 26

N. DAVIDSON, Manager

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION HOUSE NEWLY REMODELLED
BATH ROOMS—HOT AND COLD WATER

Royal Hotel

Kleckner & Morgan
Proprietors

PONOKA, ALTA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN

STOCK FEEDERS

ATTENTION!

A car of Flax Seed Oil Cake just arrived. You will find it is just the thing for young Stock, and will save your grain, and is cheaper than ordinary feed, as it does not take much for a feed

Mr Jacob Beck, of Ponoka, has taken Eight tons, Mr Dickau, of Ponoka, has taken Four tons. You can see what they think of it. Call and get a Sack and try it.

Car of Ancher Brand Flour just unloaded. There is no better made. Bring us your Grain and lay in a supply of flour before it goes up. Special prices on 500 lbs. and over.

Coal Users! Don't forget that we have erected a coal shed, and have coal on hand at all times, and quality cannot be excelled.

Don't forget to look us up when in need of a Gasoline Engine or Grinding Outfit of any kind. Our experience with such will enable us to give you an Outfit that will give satisfaction, and price to suit you.

Alexander & Tugman

Dealers in Implements, Etc. PONOKA, ALTA.

DIRECTORY

THOS. W. FRANKS, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, etc.
Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. Offices, Chipman Avenue
Phone—Office, 31.
Ponoka. Alberta

W. H. ODELL (Crown Prosecutor) C. H. RUSSELL
Odell & Russell
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
WETASKIWIN - ALBERTA
Office: STAR STORE BLOCK

PROFESSIONAL

DR. W. A. CAMPBELL,
Graduate Trinity University Toronto, 1899.
Office over Drug Store. Residence in the Dodd's Building, 3 doors west of Drug Store, Chipman Avenue
Telephone 7.

DR DAVID BELL,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Drug Store. Residence opposite Schoolhouse
Telephone 27

M. GRAHAM, M.B., Toronto,
Physician and Surgeon.
Residence, Donald Avenue.
Phone 57

BRITANNIA LODGE No. 16 A.F. & A.M.
Bro A. Sayers, W.M.
John A. Kerr, Secretary.
Meets first Thursday of each Month in Masonic Hall, Donald Avenue.
Visiting brethren welcome.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA
No.13,491, of Ponoka
Meets 1st Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m.
A. Reid, V.C.
W. L. Steele, Clerk

I.O.O.F.
PONOKA LODGE No. 11
Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall every Monday evening at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome,
J. J. Few, N.G.
A. Sayers, R.S.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
Ponoka (Anglican)
Service First and Third Sundays every month at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.
Service on other Sundays, 11.30 a.m.
Visitors welcome. Books provided
L. G. Crozier, T. W. Franks } Wds. R. W. Alexander B.A., Clergyman in charge

GEO. E. BOWKER
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
H. C. SCHMIDT, Manager
Phone 28

L[illegible]E VIEW DAIRY FARM
ASKER.—Breeder of Purebred Registered Holstein Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. For particulars, prices, etc., communicate with O. S. Kreftting, Asker P.O.

THOROUGHBREDS
YOUNG BULLS AND PIGS for Sale. Apply,
J. C. Bell, Morningside.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in the case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JOTTINGS OF TOWN AND DISTRICT.

Local News.

Hans Larsen shipped over 50 head of stock to Winnipeg the past week.

N. C. V. Nielsen is wearing the police badge during the illness of Constable John Schnoor.

H. E. Pendleton is having a set of weighing scales placed at the stock yards. This should prove most advantageous.

Rees.—On Thursday, November 5th, to Mr and Mrs Thos. Rees, a daughter.

Evans.—On Monday, November 9th, to Mr and Mrs P. Evans, a daughter.

Mr and Mrs P. Evans and family arrived from Wales some two weeks ago and are living with the Howell family, east of town. Both families are looking for farms.

There will be a meeting of the W.C.T.U. at Mrs James Dick's on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. All ladies interested are cordially invited.

The Ponoka Boys' Club (G.D.C.) will hold their first annual banquet in their rooms at the Methodist church on Friday evening, Nov. 13th. All initiated members are hereby invited to attend.

The special services in the Baptist church are being well attended They will be continued this week, and on Sunday next. Come and bring your friends.

Snowstorm on Friday, but with several warm days since the snow has cleared off well. It looks as if winter had come to stay, however, and all outdoor work must be laid aside for the present.

Smith & Bowling are meeting with good success in their bowling alley, and no doubt when the days become colder, the attendance will be even larger.

A number of hunters left town the first of the week for the west country, going to the neighborhood of Buck Lake, where they will go after big game. Conditions being so favourable, good sport should be had

No doubt about it, the old country dance was a good one, and passed off in fine style under the guidance of Mr Woodhall and an energetic committee. Collins' orchestra from Edmonton supplied the music.

Anton Lux has become the proud possessor of an automobile, and is fast becoming an expert driver. Rumour has it that many more farmers are to make the purchase in the spring. They are quite right, and many can afford the price.

The United Farmers Union had two car loads of apples shipped in from Nova Scotia last week. A to the quality, cannot say, but hope to have the pleasure of sampling an occasional one during the winter.

Wednesday a splendid supply of clothing was despatched from town for the Belgians. As has been said, Ponoka and district has responded splendidly, and as parcels are being received daily another consignment will be sent forward at no distant date.

Saturday and Monday the town was exceptionally busy, the farmers being much in evidence. The high price of grain being the main attraction. At present prices can be quoted as follows Oats, 40c to 47c; wheat, 60c to 99c; barley, 50c to 54c, It will be higher.

J. H. Galbraith, of Edmonton, is spending his vacation with friends in town and country.

Mrs J. Kleckner has received the sad news of the death of her father, Lawrence Bonis, which took place at his home in Colorado on October 27th. Mr Bonis was over 75 years of age, born in Ireland, but has lived in Colorado for 46 years. He was highly respected in his community.

Another course of Extension Lecturers has been arranged for this year with the University of Alberta. The first lecture is to be given by Dr H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., president of the University of Alberta, on Nov. 17, in the Town Hall. Subject: "The War, its causes and Consequences." The Mayor, T. J. Durkin, will preside, supported by the Ponoka Patriotic Society. All are invited, admission free.

Remember the date for the Ponoka Patriotic Pierrots' concert, Friday, Nov. 20th. in the town hall. This will be the last chance to hear the programme specially prepared for this series of concerts, so don't miss it. Beside the complete pierrot show, Mr J. W. Woodhall will give his performance of "Magical Mysteries." Proceeds go to the Patriotic Fund. Several of the Ponoka school girls are selling tickets — 50c each, children, 25c.

L. G. Crozier, treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, begs to acknowledge the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged..	$163.00
C. H. Cunnings	5.00
A. Barrett (Ponoka Patriotic Pierrots)	17.15
Total	$185.15

Contributions to the above fund will be received at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and acknowledged through the Ponoka Herald each week.

Monday afternoon Mr and Mrs R. W. Dick, of Eastside, has some forty of their neighbors and friends meet at their home, the occasion being the 16th anniversary of their wedding. The gathering was a gay one. Dinner served in excellent style, after which a pleasant couple of hours were spent with speeches, song and story. Toward evening the crowd took their departure, wishing the worthy couple many happy returns of the day.

It will be well for our farmers to note that the mounted police will be in town on Friday in order to purchase horses. They must be sound, about 15 hands, any color but buckskin and light greys, no mares, from 4 to 10 years, weight about 1050 to 1100 lbs.

Get your Winter Supply of Flour.—In order to allow those who were unable to take advantage of reduced prices on Flour on days advertised, we will maintain same prices for this week and Monday, Nov. 16th.

Kennedy & Reussell.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

Hazel Hill

Hazel Hill schoolhouse was visited on Friday night by the Ponoka Patriotic Pierrots. A good assembly of loyal Canadians turned out to help on the good cause, every seat being occupied. The programme included several original compositions by members of the party, as well as efforts by better known, but perhaps not much more talented, authors. Music such as was given on Friday, is very seldom heard in the country and it is a pity that more frequent occasions for its enjoyment do not occur.

Mr Berry proved an excellent advance agent, and tickets were sold in good style previous to the concert.

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS

The Hon. Secy. begs to acknowledge the following contributions of socks, which have been gratefully received.

Amount already acknowledged	283 pairs
Mrs Sayers	2 „
Mrs Bures	2 „
A. Reid	2 „
Dr Dawson	12 „
Collected by Mrs Harry Smith (28 prs.)	
Mrs Ed. Hinkley.. ..	4 pairs
Mrs L. M. Smith.. ..	4 „
Mrs Geo. Hoar	4 „
Mrs W. Hoar	4 „
Mrs E. Breece	8 „
Mrs B. Stoddard.. ..	4 „
Mrs Ghering	1 „
Mrs Harry Smith ..	2 „
Mr Ed. Hinkley.. ..	2 „
Total ..	331 pairs

SCHOOL REPORTS

Sharphead

Following is the report for the month of October--

Grade VII., total, 662—August Cerveny, 168; Julius Cerveny, 131.

Grade VI., total, 662—Constantine Cerveny, 399; Earl Russell, 398; Louis Hagemann, 282; Earl Lee, 166; Albert Anderson, 124

Grades IV. and V., total, 662—Frances Lloyd, 336; Ray Russell, 290.

Grade I., Sr., total, 435—Clark Lee, 267; Bernard Lloyd, 234.

Grade I., Jr., total, 405—Gerald Crawford, 360.

Grade A., total, 400—Elner Anderson, 220.

Alma E. Fritz, Teacher.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

FARMERS!

The Ponoka District Association

United Farmers' Association,

WILL HOLD A

PUBLIC MEETING

IN THE EMPRESS THEATRE

On SATURDAY, Nov. 14

AT ONE P.M.

Subjects of great importance to the Farming Community will be discussed by speakers from Edmonton and Calgary. Come and bring your wives.

F. J. Bullock, Secy.

FARM FOR SALE

North-west quarter of Section 24 Township 44, Range 1, W. 5. One mile from Home Glen P.O., and one mile from School. Place is fenced all round, 30 acres broken, and more can be broken without much clearing. Good spring and well on place; house 12x16, barn 16x18. No waste land. Will take $1000 cash for same. For further particulars apply to

Anton Eklund,
Box 35, Ponoka, Alberta.

DENTISTRY

J. F. TAYLOR, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Dentist), has opened an Office in town, on Chipman Avenue, opposite the City Livery.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 Noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

POULTRY FOOD

Start your Hens to Lay by using Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-Ce-a

Pan-a-Ce-a is not a stimulant, but a nutritious tonic, which produces eggs in nature's way. In winter time keep your hens warm, feed Pan-a-Ce-a; if you don't get more eggs, and lots more, return the empty package and your money will be refunded. It will pay you to make a test. Keep a certain number of fowls for two weeks in one enclosure and feed them according to direction. Keep an equal number of fowls in another enclosure, and give them exactly the same food with Pan-a-Ce-a in addition.

Then note the Results

FOR SALE BY

The Campbell Drug Co.

Telephone Central. Open 8 to 8 p.m.; Sunday 1 to 3p.m.

— GO TO —

C. H. Cunnings

for a Nice Box of

No. 1 Apples

Every Box Guaranteed

Headquarters for High-Class Baked Goods, Confectionery, Groceries, Etc.

Butter and Eggs taken as Cash

Eggs 30c Butter 25c

C. H. Cunnings

Phone 51 PONOKA

TRUST CO. OWES THOUSANDS TO METHODISTS

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 9.—That the Methodist church is a claimant on the Dominion Trust company funds for a total sum of $121,000 was divulged this morning in the great legal fight to decide who shall have charge of the winding-up of the Dominion Trust Co,

Tokio, Nov. 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing Tau, the question of sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention. The idea finds considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a movement would be welcomed by France,

STRAYED

Strayed away from Fraction of Sec. 14 and 15, Township 42, Range 25, W. 4th M., 1 Roan cow with calf by side, 4 Two-year-old Steers, and 4 Yearlings. All branded on the left hip with the following brand EP. A reward of $10 will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of them.

E. J. Peterson,
Ponoka P.O.

CABBAGE FOR SALE

A quantity of very fine Cabbage for Sale in town.—Apply at Herald Office or Messrs Cook Myer or H. Strouse.

STRAY

Strayed somewhere North-west of Ponoka, a Roan Mare, 5 years old, weight 1000 lbs., branded —O on right hip. Reward for recovery.—Gardner Bros., Fisher Home, Alta.

STRAYED

Red Yearling Heifer, branded W.S. half diamond below, on left hip. A reward given.

Warren Smith,
4-44-26, Ponoka P.O.

Auction Sale

Having received instructions from the owner, I will Sell, by Public Auction

On SATURDAY, November 14

At Larsen & Peterson's Barn

Railway Street, Ponoka, at 2 p.m., the following :

Sorrel Grade Stallion, white face, stock Clyde, age 7 years, weight about 1500 lbs. A good stock horse.

Two A-1 Milch Cows, 6 and 7 years old, one milking now, and both to freshen in early spring.

No Reserve.

O. L. Webster, Auctioneer — J. D. Stewart, Owner

Hutchinson & Field, Clerks.

November Notes . .

Idaho Honey in Comb.

Choice Jonathan Apples, Stirling and Pitcairs. Nothing better $1.75

Cooking Apples, a few at $1.25

Apples in crates .. $1.40

Labrador Fat Herring, 60c doz

Flag Gum. Cushion Flag with every 5c package

Don't worry! Use "Purity Flour."

Edwards Bros.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Ponoka

Butterick Patterns always in Stock

Phone 22

Wild Rose Creamery

PONOKA

The last Independent Creamery on 70 miles of the C. and E. Railway.

Cash Paid for Cream on same day as received

Fortnightly or Monthly Settlements if desired.

Churning Cream 24c
Sweet Cream 26c
Per lb. Butterfat

A. Barrett
Proprietor

.. Ponoka ..
Patriotic Pierrots
(In Costume)

Will present the first performance of the kind ever given in this district, including :

Vocal Solos, Duets, Male Voice Quartettes, Banjo Songs, Readings, Violin Solos, Orchestra Selections, Etc.

By Miss Johnson, Messrs Allan, Barrett, Chandler, Mooney, Rigby and Williams.

Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

Proceeds to Patriotic Fund

Commence 8.30 p.m.

Wood River, Friday, November 13
Ponoka, Friday, November 20th.
Asker, Monday, November 16th

LAND TO TRADE

Quarter Section of Land near Clive to Trade for Horses, or sale for Cash. Apply, Ed. McMillan, Ponoka.

COAL . .

White Star

AND

Other Leading Lines

TERMS—CASH

G. D. CLARK & SON

City Livery.



TAKE HER FOR A DRIVE

and you will enjoy it, yourself as well as she will. Hire a rig from us, by the hour, or by the day, and

HAVE A GENUINE GOOD TIME

We supply safe and speedy horses and conduct a first-class livery business in every particular although modest in our charges

PETERSON & LARSEN, Props.

War Prices on . . Flour . .

Here is a Chance to Secure your SEASON'S SUPPLY of the Best Flour in Canada at an exceptionally reasonable Price

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY

SATURDAY, Nov. 7th and MONDAY, Nov. 9th

WE WILL SELL IN 500-LB. LOTS OR OVER

Five Roses Flour = $3.40 per Cwt.
Harvest Queen = = 3.10 „ „

There is every reason to believe (owing to the steady advance of wheat) that Good Flour will be selling ere long at $4.00 per sack, so don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity to save money.

Kennedy & Russell

GENERAL MERCHANTS — PONOKA, ALTA.

Firebox linings withstand years of use because made of McClary Semi-Steel. See a

McClary's Kootenay Range

You'll notice the linings are made in nine pieces. There's a good reason--ask the McClary dealer.

Made-in-Canada

Sold By R. K. ALLAN

M. MECKLENBURG
M.A.
SIGHT SPECIALIST
ROYAL HOTEL

DEC. 9th — Ponoka

CALGARY OFFICE : 615 Herald Building Phone M6075

EDMONTON OFFICE Opposite "Bulletin" Office Phone 5235

BERKSHIRE SWINE

Some Choice YOUNG STOCK of either Sex for Sale.

Pedigrees Guaranteed.

Also, my Herd Boar, Northern King 33446, 18 months old, weight 425 lbs. I will sell this hog cheap as I am only keeping Young Sows which are his stock.

John G. Wilson,

Solway Farm. Box 146 Ponoka.

BENJ. H. ODELL
Painter and Decorator
PONOKA

First-class Workmanship.
Estimates Given.

A full line of Wall Paper carried.

Terms Reasonable

VETERINARY SURGEON

W. F. SCOTT, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, graduate Montreal and Chicago Colleges. At Larsen & Peterson's Stable, Ponoka. Phone 17

DENTISTRY

Dr Shuts, Dentist, Lacombe, will visit Ponoka on the following dates—

Nov.	23rd	and	24th
Dec.	4th	„	5th
„	21st	„	22nd
Jan.	4th	and	5th
„	18th	„	19th
Feb.	1st	„	2nd
„	15th	„	16th

WANTED

A number of Snaps in Improved Fram Lands within 8 miles of Ponoka; also, several Farms for Rent. Have several cash renters.

W. R. [illegible]

FARMS WANTED TO RENT

Have you a Farm you want to Rent? Or if you want to Rent a farm, see us. There is a demand for farms.

Ponoka Land Co

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XII.

Sunningley and his partner had a long conversation that evening with regard to Barbara. They quite realized her character. Her pride was excessive. But with it all she was the gentlest, sweetest little girl in the world, anything that hurt her pride, however, she could not stand. It therefore occurred to Sunningley that he must step down from his high estate, and make the child feel that it was her father's wish that she should come to live with him. Parkes agreed with him on this point.

"You must do it, Sunningley," he said. "Not a doubt of it. There are times when it is not wrong to—to—dissemble—let us use that word—and such a time has come in your life with regard to little Barbara Chance. She must be kept out of that neighborhood; she must be guarded most carefully, and if she feels that it was her father's wish that she should live with you, she will settle down happily; otherwise Dean Chance, her other cousin, must take her in hand: but to stay where she is at present is absolutely impossible. In fact," continued Parkes, "I don't even like the idea of the daily reading to the old lady."

"I don't think she will give that up," said Sunningley. "We must not expect too much of her at first, and as far as we know her mother is nowhere in the neighborhood. She knows that if she intrudes in any impossible way, her allowance ceases at once. She would not give up her allowance for all the world. Therefore, I think Barbara will be safe with me, but she would not have been safe long at Vauxhall Bridge Road."

Mr. Sunningley returned home and had a long talk with his housekeeper. Mrs. Gray was about fifty years of age; she had a sweet, kind face. She had been with Mr. Sunningley for nearly thirty years. She had seen to his wants, she had toiled for him, she had worked for him, she had kept his house spick and span. Sunningley was rich, as was also Parkes; but Sunningley had no family, whereas Parkes had a wife and several children, and there was no occasion, according to Mrs. Gray, why Sunningley should stint himself in anything whatsoever. She furnished the house according to her own taste—which cannot be spoken of as A1—but she did her best. She was a splendid cook, and she ruled the housemaid, the parlormaid, and the kitchenmaid with a rod of iron. They must all do what she said, and no one must interfere. Sunningley gave her a cheque every Monday morning, and with that in her hand she went round and paid the tradespeople. There was no one, for her station, so respected as Mrs. Alice Gray. Every one knew what Mrs. Gray was; every one envied Mrs. Gray her post. Every one noticed that there was not a house, even in that select quarter, Dean's Yard, so spick and span, so pure, so white, so dainty as was Mr. Sunningley's. As soon as he got back, on the evening that he had made his arrangements about Barbara, he sent for his housekeeper.

"Will you shut the door, Mrs. Gray? I have something to say to you."

"Certainly, sir." She came and stood before him, looking most respectful. She always put on in the evening a black silk dress—an old-fashioned, glace black silk. It was made not according to the present style, but with an abundance of fullness in the ample skirt, and with a full bodice to match. Over the bodice she wore a heavy gold chain and a rich gold watch—a present which her master had given her several Christmases ago. In this attire she looked almost like a lady. Her voice was gentle and refined.

"Yes, sir," she said. Nothing would induce her to sit before Mr. Sunningley, although Sunningley felt very uncomfortable, and said:

"Take a chair, my good woman."

"I would rather not," she said. Then, as he seemed annoyed—"It refreshes me to stand, sir. I am mostly sitting when I'm giving it to those hussies downstairs."

Sunningley smiled.

"Well, Mrs. Gray, I have a piece of news for you."

"Indeed, sir. News!"

Never to her knowledge had her master brought any news. What sort of news was he going to give her now?

"Mrs. Gray, you must have heard me speak of my cousin, the Rev. Humphrey Chance?"

"Of course, I have, sir. I'd be a very queer woman if I didn't know how much you missed him."

"I did, Mrs. Gray. It was one of the pleasures of my life to go and stay at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill, and have I not spoken to you of his little daughter, Miss Barbara?"

"You have, sir, but I've noticed that of late you've never mentioned the child. I often thought I would take the great liberty of asking you about her, sir—where she was, and what she was doing with herself, now that her dear father is dead. I am always so careful to dust her little photograph, and I look at it every day of my life. She has a sweet face, has Miss Barbara."

"You are right, Mrs. Gray, and I didn't speak to you about her lately, because I could not. I was in great and terrible trouble about the child."

"Oh, sir! Indeed, sir, I'm more than sorry."

"I cannot give you any particulars, and you must not ask me for them, but the fact is, we lost her for a time."

"Lost Miss Barbara! Lost her!"

Sunningley bowed his head. After a minute, he said:

"That is true. We found her again, and she is coming to live here tomorrow."

Mrs. Gray's face changed color. It was one thing to dust the photograph of little Miss Barbara, but it was quite another thing for her to live in the same house with her.

"How old is Miss Barbara, may I ask?" she ventured to say.

"I think I can guess her age to be somewhere about twenty or a little under—I am not very good at ages. The great thing is that she is coming to me—I have adopted her, and I want you to make her most comfortable. Everything that can be done must be done for her. She won't in the least interfere with you; so don't be afraid of that, my good friend. But I want you to walk out with her every day."

"The hussies will be worse than ever if I am out regularly, like that," said Mrs. Gray.

"If you don't like our present staff of servants, though, personally, I have no fault to find with them, they must go, and we must got others, but no expense is to be spared on Miss Barbara. Now, tell me, what rooms can we give her?"

"Rooms, sir, rooms?"

"Yes, I want her to have a bedroom and a sitting room."

"Well, sir, there are, of course, the two rooms on the first floor, next to yours. The sitting room is quite unfurnished—it has never had any furniture in it since I have been in the house—but the bedroom is quite complete, although a little old-fashioned."

"Well," said Sunningley, "we will leave the rooms as they are until Miss Barbara Chance arrives, then she shall choose the furniture for them both. Get the bedroom ready, and she and you will go round to the shops and choose pretty furniture for her sitting room. For she is to have every comfort; understand, Mrs. Gray, every possible comfort. And now I think I have told you my news. She is to be waited on and treated as what she is—a most dainty and dear little lady. It will be the joy of my life to have her with me, and I know, my good friend, you will help me in every way."

"I will do my best, you may be sure sir."

Mrs. Gray went rather sadly out of the room. She was wondering what Miss Barbara was really like. She had heard of her, of course, for Sunningley in the old days never went to Worthington-on-the-Hill without telling her about the child—the child who grew gradually into a girl and from a girl into a woman. Of her funny little sayings—her bright way; Mrs. Gray used to love to hear about them.

"But, of course, gentlemen get demented about young ladies like that and she'll rule the roost, I can see that," muttered the woman. "However, there's no help for it, I must make her as comfortable as I can."

Accordingly, the next day Sunningley was taken into the bedroom Mrs. Gray had prepared for Barbara. It was well furnished, but in a very old-fashioned style. It had a huge four-post bedstead and a thick Brussels carpet on the floor; the windows were curtained with thick serge of a dark-red color; there were curtains also all round the four-post bed. There was an enormous mahogany wardrobe and a large chest of drawers, as well as a dressing table. In short, the room was replete with every old-fashioned comfort.

"It looks nice," said Sunningley, smiling, as he surveyed the apartment.

"It does that, sir. It's a very handsome room."

"And her dear father was the very last guest to sleep here," said Sunningley. "That will please her; I will tell her that."

He was so excited at the thought of the arrival of his little cousin, that he could scarcely eat any breakfast that morning. He went to the office, but only "fiddled" with his work. Parkes suggested that he should come in and help Sunningley entertain Barbara that evening. But Sunningley said:

"No. Leave her to me for tonight, Parkes. I have made up my mind, I am going to do what I never did before."

"I thought you would be obliged to do it."

"Yes, I am going to fall. I who, as long as I ever remember, never told even the ghost of an untruth, will give Barbara to understand that it was her father's express wish that she should come and live with me; and you must bear me out in this matter, Parkes. She may speak to you about it, and you must bear me out."

"I will, I will," said Parkes. "It has to be done. She must be kept with you, under your protection, for the present, at least. The sooner we get her married, the better. I was telling Mrs. Parkes about her last night, and she said at once, 'If she is really a pretty little girl, the sooner she gets a husband to protect her, the better.'"

"Oh! Nonsense! Nothing of the sort," said Sunningley. "Just when she is coming to be a comfort to me, to talk about husbands! She can think of all that sort of thing some years hence. When I see any young fellow worthy of her. And there are very few worthy of her. She has the most attractive, sweetest little face that I ever looked at."

"I know you're a little daft about her, Sunningley, and I don't wonder, for she is a very attractive child; and all the more, on that account, will young men fall in love with her. However, my wife and I can settle that part of the business later on."

"Not at present, Parkes. Not at present," said Sunningley.

He quite trembled when he got into his cab; and when he arrived at 124b Vauxhall Bridge Road he could hardly contain his joy, as Barbara appeared on the threshold. Mrs. Russell and Hannah were both with her. Her little box was hoisted on to the roof of the cab, and they drove off to Dean's Yard. Sunningley took the little, slender hand in his.

"My dear," he said. "I hope you will be happy with me."

"Oh, I wonder if I am doing right to come," said Barbara.

"You are, my darling. I will explain all about it after dinner, today. You don't know what happiness you are giving to your father's greatest friend."

"Am I, really?" said Barbara. "That makes up for a great deal. But," she added, "won't your housekeeper dislike me very much? Won't she feel that I am, in a sort of way, taking her place?"

"I told her you would not do that, at present, dear. She is to look after you. You are too young—"

"I am nearly twenty," said Barbara.

"That matters nothing. You are too young to be left alone in a great place like London. God bless that good woman who looked after you, Barbara! I mean to leave her a legacy in my will. I certainly do. I shudder when I think of what might have happened to you. But for her great kindness, I really do not know what awful fate might have been yours."

Barbara clasped the old gentleman's hand, and looked into his benevolent blue eyes.

(To be Continued)

Puzzled Diner to restaurant waiter)—What have you got for dinner?

Waiter — Roastbeeffricaseedchickenstewedlambhashbakedandfriedpotatoesjampuddingmilkandcoffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighteenth and nineteenth syllables.

If a single dreadnought battle squadron of eight ships were ordered to steam at full speed for 24 hours and to fire each gun and each torpedo tube once, the cost to the nation would be approximately $1,000,000, allowing nothing for the depreciation of material.

HOME USE OF CANADIAN APPLES

Department of Trade and Commerce Will Start Extensive Advertising Campaign

The department of trade and commerce under the direction of Sir George E. Foster will conduct a Dominion-wide advertising campaign to increase the consumption of Canadian apples through Canada.

Although the finest apples in the world are produced in this country, many Canadians have had to content themselves in previous years with apples imported from the United States. This was due to the fact that Europe, appreciating the quality of Canadian apples, imported them in very considerable quantities. The exports of Canadian apples to the United Kingdom have been running 1,500,000 barrels a year. In addition, 75 per cent. of all the apples evaporated have been exported to Germany, Austria-Hungary and other countries in continental Europe.

The war has resulted in a curtailment of the market for Canadian apples in Great Britain. It has also resulted in jeopardizing for this year the trade in evaporated apples with continental Europe, for Germany was the clearing house for most of that trade.

In view of these conditions the department of trade and commerce as a general effort to assist in creating new sources of demand to replace those cut off by the war, has been seeking to devise some means of assisting Canadian apple growers in quickly changing the market for Canadian apples from export to domestic channels. In order to effect the change in the quickest possible way, the minister of trade and commerce, Sir George E. Foster, has decided to advertise Canadian apples to the people of Canada in order to increase the demand for them in the home market. All that is necessary in order to secure the increased consumption of Canadian apples in Canada is to let the Canadians know the food and other values of the Canadian apples and that instead of using imported fruits they may have this year the products of Canadian apple orchards that in previous years has graced the tables of Europe's nobility.

Belgium's Stand

We wish we could make the Belgian people realize what is felt about them here by all who care for freedom, for liberal ideas, for the maintenance of national independence, and for the safety of small nations, and who loathe militarism and autocracy. The Belgians have shown that if a nation, however small and however badly placed from the strategic point of view—we mean a state which is not either remote from the rest of the world, or an island, or a gerat mountain fortress like Switzerland—has the true spirit in her, and has made reasonable preparation in the way of supplying training and armaments for her people, she can make a stand against the mightiest War Lord in the world, and demonstrate that the love of liberty and independence is never a negligible quantity. No doubt the pessimists—those who disbelieve in, or indeed hate, the idea of nationality, and those who think that the great monopolist States are inevitable—will tell us that we are shouting before we are out of the wood, and that a very few days may prove to us that the sacrifices of the Belgians and their splendid courage are all useless against the big battalions. If it is the will of Providence that the Belgian resistance shall, from the physical point of view, be useless, we must acquiesce. Nevertheless, from the moral point of view, we can still claim that Belgium has proved to world the right of the small nations to exist, and, what is more, their ability to exist, for no one will in future regard them as not worth considering. Already we may be certain that the Belgian surprise has made Germany determine that, unless she can possibly help it, she will not interfere with Holland, with Switzerland, with Denmark, with Sweden, or with Norway. That, indeed, is something accomplished, something which cannot be taken away from us even should the worst come to the worst, and for a time the German autocracy prevail as Napoleon prevailed. Even with a result so disheartening one would be able to feel that the forces which produced the stand of the Belgians at Liege must in the end destroy the oppressor, just as the stand of the Spaniards, as Pitt foretold, destroyed the military power of Napoleon. We say this, however, only as a warning, and because we must confess to being so far superstitious as not to like to challenge fate by over-confidence. Not to be prepared for the worst is a capital error in making those arrangements which alone can secure victory. Optimism is much too heady and intoxicating a drink for men in the peril in which we and all the true friends of freedom in Europe stand at present.—London Spectator.

ENCOURAGE THEM TO MARRY

Archbishop of Canterbury Urges His Clergy to Reduce Marriage Fees To Benefit Soldiers

The Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a letter to all his bishops urging them to reduce the marriage license fees so that soldiers and sailors summoned to active service may marry before leaving home. The marriage fees aggregate ten dollars which includes $2.50 in stamps duty to the government. The archbishop has requested the government to waive the payment of this duty in the case of recruits and expects that his requests will be granted.

Many dioceses already have lowered the license fee to $2.50 and the clergymen are waiving their right to personal fees. The wholesale encouragement of marriages on the part of soldiers and sailors of Germany, Austria and France, has attracted much attention in England and probably inspired the archbishop's action.

Humbug

It is not generally known that this word, long so much in vogue, is of Scottish origin. There was in olden times a race called Bogue or Boag of that ilk in Berwickshire. A daughter of the family married a son of Hume of Hume. In process of time, by default of male issue, the Bogue estate devolved on one Geordie Hume, who was called popularly "Hume o' the Bogue," or rather, "Hum o' the Bug."

He was inclined to the marvelous, and had a vast inclination to exalt himself, his wife, family, brother and all his ancestors on both sides. His tales, however, did not pass current, and at last, when anyone made an extraordinary statement in the Nearns, the hearer would shrug up his shoulders, and style it just "A hum o' the bug." This was shortened into hum bug and the word soon spread over the whole kingdom.

"We won't discharge you, Mr. Perkins," said the manager. "We shall allow you to tender your resignation."

"Tendering it won't make it any the less tough," gloomily returned the man who was laid off.

Man Who Invented the Submarine

John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine, used by practically every navy in the world, died recently at his home in Newark, N.J., says a New York press dispatch.

John Holland was born in County Clare, Ireland, at Liscannor, February 24, 1842, and was educated at the school of the Christian Brothers, at Limerick. While he was yet a student, he became imbued with ideas of Irish independence, to be won by force.

To that end, he thought it would be necessary to devise some means of breaking the power of Great Britain on the sea. The story of Robert Fulton's partly successful experiments with submarine torpedo boats directed his attention to the construction of such vessels.

Before he was out of his teens he became a school teacher, and continued in that work for fifteen years, studying marine engineering and other branches of science which would enable him to fulfil his designs. He also saved what money he could from his meagre salary for the same purpose. Then he came to America, settled at aPterson, N.J., taught school for five years, and continued his experiments.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind at Paterson. It was a crude affair, of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central axis—the wrong place. The boat was 14½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Finally Mr. Holland decided the boat was too small even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he came to New York and built another boat at Delameter's shipyard at West 13th street and the North river. This was 31 feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1893 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat 85 feet long with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated.

Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyards, at Elizabeth, N.J., of which Arthur L. Busch was superintendent and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long morethan ten feet in diameter and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat was launched, taken to Perth Amboy and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day, 1898.

Cost of War in Europe

French economists have recently been estimating the expense of the war machines of the nations now in conflict, and their estimates run from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 daily, or about $4,500,000,000,000 for six months campaign including the initial cost of mobilization. It is estimated there are now over 8,500,000 men under arms for land warfare, with 340,000 seamen. If the Balkan war is to be taken as an example, the cost for each man mobilized amounts to $2.50 a day. This gives about $22,000,000 daily, or $660,000,000 monhly, or for six months $43,960,000,000.

But this figure, says Gen. Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and the fleets. On August 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain demanding the assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, followed at 11 p.m., by Germany's declaration of war aagainst Great Britain, the German Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits of $2,250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan and a further sum of seventy million dollars to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the empire. A tax of five per cent. on stocks and notes issued by the bank over and above its reserve and metal, was subsequently announced and the loan secured by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian army costs $4,000,000 daily. The Austrian treasury was strained by mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can have found the $120,000,000 required to keep up her army and fleet, as no news of fresh financial arrangements has been received.

The Strongest Link

"The men who are hurrying to our shores from across the seas, or who are arming to safeguard the empire where they dwell, can scarce realize themselves the strength of the feeling they have stirred in us at home. They are welcome for the great and valuable addition they make to our forces in the field. They are more welcome for the proof their presence brings that the empire enters upon the greatest of all wars, one in mind and heart. We know what that means to us for the moment. We have a dim but settled sense of what much greater things it promises for the future. It repeats the good augury it spoke in the Boer war and by repeating that glad presage in new and louder tones it brings the realization nearer. If the empire issues victoriously from the war, as by the blessing of heaven we trust and believe it will, it will be different from the empire which goes into the conflict. Common effort, common labors and sufferings, common sorrows, and, as we hope, common triumphs will have confirmed and strengthened all the ties which unite the several peoples. To all the old memories and the old sense of kinship will be added the new memories of what they have done and undergone together. The tie of blood is strong always, but it is strongest of all when it has been consecrated and cemented by war on the same battlefields for the same just cause."—London Times.

Vastness of Africa

Dan Crawford says in the Record of Christian Work: "Africa is far, far bigger than you think. Give me the whole of India, and in it goes. Now, the whole of China, and in that goes too. Plus India and China, give me Australia, and in the three go easily. And still Africa, my Africa, like Oliver Twist, asks for more. So we will put in Europe. In it all goes, and even then I have what I believe the Vanderbilts call marginal millions. And yet you hear people speaking as if when you were in Central Africa you could live the life of a sort of week-ender, and just run out to see your friends the Joneses or the Robinsons."

"How did your car get smashed up that way?" asked the native.

"We were on pleasure bent," sobbed the truthful joyrider.—Buffalo Express.

Why Britain is at War

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, from the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(BY SIR EDWARD COOK)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Servia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Servia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Servia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accesion of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Servian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Serajevo" was committed, namely, the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Servian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Serajevo was a culminating point in a "subversive movement" organized by the Servian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Servia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Servia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europen maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomacy little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands." Sir Edward Grey advised Servia to go to the furthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Servian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Servian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that he had ever seen a country undergo." Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Servia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Servia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state, and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, had made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli raised suspicions of her ultimate intentions. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was to crush Servia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Servia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Servia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Servia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German government did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone;" but every body else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Servia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Servia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Servia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain." "It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Servia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict." War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported the latter must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany in the case of Servia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state its intentions, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral." "We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Servia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposal for averting war, and the British government "persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficient but unhappily frustrated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Servian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Servians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, having received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Servia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had not direct interests in Servia, should act together for the sake of peace, simultaneously in Vienna and St. Petersburg," "in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening." "It would be very desirable," he said to the German ambassador, "to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Servian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest the lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterised as "infamous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be ipso facto improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Servia." If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Servia provided they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia.

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In this the king first set out the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the whole world;" he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he proffered his good offices "to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned." The Tsar replied on the same day, "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

British Versus German Gun-Makers

This war ought among other things, to decide which is the better system of manufacturing big guns, says a naval expert writing in an English journal. In the British navy they are manufactured on the wire-wound system, which originated in 1850 in America; although it was not until 1892 that the Armstrong firm, after a previous trial, made such a success with it as led to its adoption by the government. In Germany, the built-up principle is still favored.

The method of winding wire on to the barrel of the gun gives better circumferential strength than can be obtained for the same weight with hoops; while the strain upon the wire and therefore the support to the barrel can be regulated to the smallest extent. On the other hand, the Germans claim that their system of solid built guns makes for longitudinal or girder strength, and resist the tendency to bend. Their guns are made in sections or hoops which are blocked or welded together.

Incidentally, it may be said, that this is a quicker method of manufacture, as the various parts can be made at the same time and their fitting together does not take long; whereas the winding of many miles of steel wire round the inner tube of a British gun cannot be done so quickly. A battleship with eight big guns, for instance, has been known to have no less than 1,000 miles of wire wound round them altogether.

One important advantage of wire-wound guns is that a new inner-tube may be fitted over and over again, so that a weapon becoming worn after a certain amount of use may be given a new lease of life by the relining process.

Rainbow Stone, Canada's Treasure

The gift of Sir Thomas Lipton of a model in serpentine stone of his new racing yacht has revived interest in the beautiful stone, which some years ago was much in vogue.

Serpentine is often found in conjunction with asbestos. Canada produces about nine-tenths of the world's production of asbestos, which is largely used for insulating purposes and also for weaving into fireproof cloth.

In the province of Quebec are to be found the largest asbestos mines in Canada. The production is large, and it is interesting to note that whereas in 1909 the exports of crude asbestos were valued at $1,758,057, in 1913 the figures had increased to $2,486,769.

And in the same province are also to be found some of the world's most beautiful deposits of serpentine.

It was in 1846 that Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, when on a visit to Cornwall, England, were shown specimens of serpentine, which they admired so much that several large pedestals made of this stone were ordered for Osborne House.

The patronage thus secured brought serpentine into considerable fashion, and among others, who at that time favored it were the Marquis of Westminster, who ordered a pair of Luxon obelisks 14 feet in height; the Hon. Pemberton Lee, who bought the first and finest chimney-piece ever made in this material; and the then Duke of Devonshire, who had several large pedestals and pilasters, unequalled for beauty and colour, made for his sculpture gallery at Chatsworth.

During the rather short-lived boom in serpentine which followed, a manufactory on a large scale of a great variety of household and domestic ornaments, etc, was started at Penzance, which afterwards passed into the hands of a London company. Serpentine was exhibited at the exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, and was awarded medals on both occasions.

Serpentine, it may be mentioned, gets its name from the variety of the colors which it presents. These colors are of the most beautiful and variegated description imaginable, black and green; perhaps, predominating, with a frequent mixture of diallage; but the choicest sorts are generally considered to be those which show the greatest number of tints, and chromatic combinations are as various and many as the figures in a kaleidoscope.

Some when cut and polished shine with a metallic green lustre on a reddish base. Then there is a rich jet black, a purple, a brown, a red, crimson, and bronze, and a cream-colored, striped, dappled or variously intermixed and blended with one or other tints. It will deserves the name of Rainbow Stone.

Several of the finest bank and other buildings in Canada are beautified by columns pillars, panels, or floorings of this beautiful and varicolored stone, which takes a perfectly exquisite polish.—Montreal Herald and Star.

Willie—Paw, are a man and his wife one?

Paw—Yes, my son.

Willie—Then how many was Solomon?

Paw—You go to bed, young man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"This is a practical age," said Fortune to Fame.

"How so?"

"I offered to give a man a bed of roses, and he demanded 30 days' trial with a guarantee."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."

"Yes, and the only way to reach it is by keeping on the level."—Houston Post.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.



Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Clark's Pork & Beans



Highest grade beans kept whole and mealy by perfect baking, retaining their full strength. Flavored with delicious sauces. They have no equal.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel 'OUT OF SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT THE BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N°1 N°2 N°3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. Dr. LeClerc Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. Hampstead London, Eng. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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PATENTS

Featherstonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

Urged to Plant More Wheat

Increased acreage in wheat, that the product may be equal to the requirements of the Mother Country, is appealed for by the Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in a circular to western farmers.

The minister says that "As farmers on the prairie know, it is now too late in the season to attempt to increase the wheat area by breaking new land for the crop of 1915. The only way to get more wheat is to promptly and carefully handle the stubble land.

"It is therefore urged upon every farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in the wheat growing districts, that he give the matter of fall preparation in the stubble land for wheat his immediate and careful attention. Let it be the determination of every farmer to make his wheat acres in 1915 yield as never before.

"It is certain that an increase of many millions of bushels can be insured if every farmer will carefully consider the suggestions and put them into practice."

Peevish, pale, restless and sickly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will relieve them and restore health.

Improvement of Highways

Of a total sum of $1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways' improvements, $1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ending April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum $537,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and $417,065.69 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of $300,000, the total sum spent on this class of constructon being $237,483.18.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectively. Use only "Putnam's."

Dinah (employed as waitress)—Yas, mum, I am a-leavin' dis place tomorrow.

Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yes, indeed you have, mum. But to tell de truf, in dis house dey am too much shiftin' ob de dishes fo' de fewness of de vitties.

"Let's make something good to eat," planned Robert's two little sisters, in an undertone.

"All right," said Robert, overhearing. "We'll each make something. Lou can go ahead and make the candy, and Flo the popcorn."

"And what'll you make?" they asked.

"Oh," said he, "I'll make away with it!"

"I thought you had thrown Arthur over."

"I did, but you know how a girl throws."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.

PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

The Bear That Got Away

Your true hunter reckons not the hardships of the trail. He welcomes them. They increase his joy. Even disappointments have a certain fascination. He tells you with great gusto of the deer he didn't kill, and includes the incident in the story he sends to his favorite outdoor magazine. Consider the following paragraph, taken from an account of a bear hunt:

"While putting the dogs into the brush at the bottom of a gulch, something attracted my attention up the mountain side on the rocks. I looked up and beheld a fine little brown bear gazing down upon us. I threw my gun to my shoulder and fired, but an instant late, for just as I pulled the trigger he dropped out of sight behind the rocks. The dogs saw him, however, and the chase was on. Mr. Bear turned into the brush and down the gulch he came, with both dogs close at his heels. Close to the Rancher they crashed through the thick undergrowth—so thick that it was difficult to determine which was bear and which was dog. The Rancher got in several shots, but with no effect. Down the mountain we ran, dogs and bear in the lead, everybody yelling to encourage the dogs and in the hope of scaring the bear up a tree. Breathless and weary, we finally got to the dogs, who were lying down under a tree, 'all in' and no bear in sight. His pace had been too hot for our unhardened pups and he had escaped." (Now hear the conclusion of the matter). "It was the Rancher's first bear and he was much disappointed not to get him. We were all agreed that it was the best sport that we had had in a long time, hence were pretty well satisfied."

It was "the Rancher's first bear," even though it escaped. There spoke the true hunter.

Japanese Honor

A high standard of honor is prevalent among the Japanese, as the following story will show:

A Japanese nobleman happened to slide back the thin wall which separated his room from an anteroom, in which a young page was on guard.

This boy was amusing himself by counting the rings on the nobleman's sword-handle, and the man, seeing that the lad had not heard the almost noiseless withdrawal of the wall, quietly slid it back again and said nothing.

That evening, however, when all the household, including the page-boy, was gathered together, the nobleman set them to guess how many rings there were on his sword-handle, promising a reward to the one who guessed rightly.

Some guessed one number and some another, but the page-boy said nothing.

"Why do you not guess?" said the nobleman in a stern voice to his page. "Are you lazy?"

"Oh, sir!" answered the boy, "It would not be fair for me to guess, because I know. I counted them this morning. There are eleven, but I could not pretend to guess."

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

Shipowners Ask Protection

The government have been in communication with the imperial government with respect to the measures taken for the safeguarding and insurance of merchant shipping under the British flag.

It is learned that difficulties have arisen between shippers and shipowners in consequence of the wish of the latter to insert in bills of lading a clause to cover obligations, which they undertake as to any voyages under the war risks insurance scheme, to call at a port in the United Kingdom for information, instruction or advice from the Admiralty or some other department of the government before proceeding on the final stage of the voyage.

The clause in question covers the cargo equally with the ship, and does not prejudice the shipper's interests, and the government hopes no further objection will be made to its insertion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Electricity Used For Flashing Signals

One of the interesting ways in which electricity is used is that of flashing signals. These signals are used by day as well as by night, and they go upon their missions with the rapidity and certainty of thought. They come from powerful little searchlights mounted upon the field glasses of the signaler, and their energy is derived from a series of dry batteries strapped to the soldier's belt.

Out of the murky, silent, heavy night, leaps a tiny pencil of powerful light, quivers a moment, and then all is black again. Once, twice, thrice, this little beam is shot dancing over the night air to a point six miles away, where, in fractions of a minute, it is sent on again. It is the signal for a night attack over 50 miles of battle front, and in a few minutes the little speed messenger has delivered its orders.

A Distinguished Cabman

It is stated that Kaid Maclean is the only man who ever drove a hansom cab from the coast of Morocco to the capital. The Sultan imported the conveyance in his craze for modernity and civilization, but forgot to import a cabman or to make a road, so the Kaid mounted the perch, whipped up the horse, and set out on a journey of some hundreds of miles across the country. He arrived safely although on one difficult mountain pass the wheels had to be taken off and the body of the cab carried on the back of a camel.

The Irish Never Surrender

A trooper of the Fourth Royal Irish Dragoons, returned home invalided, says: "One of our men carried his chum to a farmhouse under fire at Mons, and when the retreat was ordered, they got left behind. A German patrol called at the house and found them. They were only two Irishmen—one wounded—against twelve Uhlans. They kept the Germans at bay behind furniture, and wounded and killed six; then the remaining six Germans ran off to bring a machine gun and destroy the house.

"Rather than bring suffering on the farmer and family and the whole village, the two hunted Irishmen made a rush for it with some mad idea of taking the machine gun brought against them. They got no further than the threshold of the door, where they fell dead, the blood bespattering the walls of the house. They could have made terms with the Germans, but would not do it."

"Are they well mated?"

"Perfectly. She's afraid of automobiles and he can't afford one."—Detroit Free Press.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; debility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Stretched

While visiting a nephew in London, Uncle Hayseed stopped in front of a "movie" theatre poster on which were displayed pictures of lions, tigers, elephants and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry!" he said to his nephew, "I'm mighty glad to leave town Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the poster on the wall Uncle Hayseed read aloud the words: "To be released on Monday."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Bad Boy's Stratagem

The worst boy in the school was always in trouble and was the terror of the school mistress. "What you ought to do," said Mrs. Bardom to the teacher, "is to treat him with more consideration—punish him with kindness, you know. Send him to my house, and I'll try the effect of my system upon him." In due time little Walter put in an appearance at the house of Mrs Bardom—at least, a bright looking boy appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Bardom showed him round the garden, interested him with pretty pictures, played lively music, and then sat him down to a good feast. "My, dear," she asked eventually, "were you not extremely unhappy when you stood in the corner before all your classmates for punishment?"

"Please, m'm," answered the boy, "it wasn't me you saw in the corner—it was Walter."

"But aren't you Walter, my dear?"

"No, m'm, I'm Freddie! Walter gave me some cigarette pictures to come here and listen to you."

Why He Didn't Run

A battalion of English volunteers was drilling in a field, when a regiment of cavalry rode by. The colonel of cavalry halted his men to watch the volunteers, and remarked that they were unsteady. The volunteer colonel declared that they were as good as regulars.

"Very well," said the other. "Draw them up, and I'll prove they're not."

The volunteer regiment was drawn up, the cavalry charged them, intending, of course, to pull up short when within a few yards.

But the volunteers lost their nerve when they saw the huge horses thunder down upon them, and fled in all directions, except one man, who remained on his knee, with bayonet leveled.

His colonel, enraged at the others' flight, approached the hero and said.

"Sir, you are the only brave man in the regiment!"

"Yes, sir," gasped the hero. "I had my foot stuck in a hole, or I shouldn't have waited."

LIGHT BOOZE
Do You Drink It?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a hot cup of coffee about that time. I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because both contain the drug caffeine).

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the coffee drug; but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer-headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE KAISER'S DESPAIR

Realizing That the End Is Near, He Makes His Will

(From Our Special Correspondent in Berlin)

It is rumored in Germany that the emperor now realizes that his number is up, and is accordingly making his will, revoking all wills made heretofore.

The will is said to read as follows:

This is the last will and testament of me Wilhelm, the superswanker and ruler of the sausage-eaters, recognizing that I am fairly up against it, and expecting to meet with a violent death at any minute at the hands of brave Johnny Bull, hereby make my last will and testament.

I appoint the Emperor of Austria to be my sole executor (by kind permission of the allies).

1. I give and bequeath to France the territories of Alsace and Lorraine (as this is only a case of returning stolen property, I don't deserve any credit for it, and am not likely to get it either).

2. To Servia I give Austria.

3. To Russia I give Turkey, for the Tzar's Christmas Dinner.

4. To Belgium I should like to give all the thick ears, black eyes and broken noses, that she presented me with when I politely trespassed on her territory.

5. To Admiral Jellicoe I give all my Dreadnoughts, Submarines, Torpedo boat destroyers and fleet of Funkers, what's left of them. He's bound to have them in the end, so this is only anticipating events.

6. To John Bull I give what's left of my army, as his General French seems so handy at turning my men into sausage meat, I suppose he means to finish the job with his Kitchener, the champion German-sausage cooker.

7. To the British museum I leave my famous moustaches, souvenir of the greatest swanker in this or any other age.

8. To Mrs. Pankhurst and the wild women I leave my mailed fist, they'll find it useful, no doubt, when they resume their Militant tactics.

9. To Sir Ernest Shackleton I leave the Pole. I've been up it for so long that I regard it as my own property.

(Signed) H.I.M. WILHELM.

Lord of the Land, Sea and Air. Not forgetting the Sausage and Lager Beer.

Signed by the above named WILHELM as his last will in the presence of us his ministers and keepers present at the same time, who in his presence and in the presence of each other, have hitherto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Baron Von Sauerkraut.

Graf von Munichlagerbier.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they grow more popular daily.

Belgium and Her People

It is not always realized that the civilization of the low countries which at the close of the middle ages and the dawn of the renaissance was the highest in Europe, Italy excepted, had its centres in what is now Belgium. For over two centuries the fate of Holland and Belgium was curiously different. Holland became one of the great nations. Belgium, first under Spain, then under Austria, and lastly under France, became the "cockpit of Europe." There are large tracts of it where you cannot walk 10 miles in any direction without crossing the scene of a famous battle or siege. This state of things says the Manchester (England) Guardian was not satisfactorily ended till 1831, when the Belgians, after wresting their independence from Holland, secured a guarantee of neutrality (renewed in 1839) from the powers.

Since 1831 Belgium has made progress. Situated at the meeting point of English, French, German and Dutch civilization, it has borrowed from them all. From England it learned industrial methods and a good deal of its politics; France has especially influenced its literature and art and has tinged its social ideals; Germany has taught it something in municipal administration; from Holland it has taken lessons in the sphere of agriculture and also in that of high finance and overseas trade. There is much that is jerry-built in its social and economic structure, as is inevitable where growth has been so rapid, but its ultimate foundation is a sure one, the native talent of an exceptionally gifted and industrious people.

Of what material is Belgian manhood composed? There is, first, a distinction of races—the Flemish and the Walloons. The Walloons are a fiery, idealistic race. The revolutionary democratization of the Belgian franchise in 1893 was their work. They supply the biggest battalions of Belgian socialism. In places like Liege they have a continuous tradition of iron-working and gunmaking since a time when the timber of the Ardennes was the fuel of their furnaces. They have a racial gift of music, any local excitement brings out new popular tunes and songs daily. There is a good deal of popular literature in their curious dialect of French which, like Provencal, deserves the statues of a language.

To all this the Flemings present many contrasts. They most resemble the people of Southeastern England. Artistically their racial bent is not at all toward music but very decidedly toward painting and sculpture and also toward the more creative forms of literature. The two races have, nevertheless, many traits in common. One such might be summarized by saying that they are pre-eminently an engineering people. Another is the fervor of their municipal patriotism; the town hall has always in Belgium claimed more loyalty than the palace. Other features result from common social and economic conditions. Their working class is, perhaps, the best housed in Europe—partly owing to a very good housing law, but mainly owing to unique facilities for cheap travelling. It is due to the latter that a large proportion even of the town workers live in the country, and in spite of a density of population far greater than England's, barely two per cent. of the nation live in the great cities.

"Tell me, old man," said the perennial seeker after knowledge, "why is your hair grey and your beard brown?"

"Easily," answered the facetious old man. "My hair is twenty years' older than my beard."—London Opinion.

"What a cheerful woman Mrs. Smiley is."

"Isn't she? Why, do you know, that woman can have a good time thinking what a good time she would have if she were having it."—Boston Transcript.

SOLDIERS AT VALCARTIER

THE CANTEEN IS THE CENTRE OF MUCH INTEREST

Canadian Troops Have Healthy Appetites, and Supplement the Regular Rations Supplied by the Government by Purchases at the Camp Canteen.

It resembles an exhibition booth—the Valcartier Canteen—with its drop sides, plain pine counters and sometimes disreputable appearance, but to Canada's "Tommys" in training to make the first overseas contingent it holds within its flimsy confines most of the things that are dear to the palates of lusty man. Thither he betakes himself after a hard round of work. He lines up two, three and aften four deep and taxes to the utmost the dexterity and agility of the "bartenders." The inevitable "pop" is consumed at once and the cigarettes and tobacco broken into; then begins the triumphal march with other purchased treasures to the seclusion of his tent. A vast contentment like unto that in the face of a hungry urchin who surveys an unguarded jam pot shines from his smiling countenance. He is only a boy, for all his stature, and life is complete for the day, whether he purchased all for himself or was an accredited agent for his bunk mates.

As Valcartier preparation ground is different from any other camp in Canada's history so is its canteen different. Evolution is taking place in Canada's militia there, and evolution has already produced a new order of camp canteen. The people of Canada do not understand Valcartier camp. They would have to see it—get a permit and wander through the lines—to do that. Even though the Canadian Northern, on their through line to the training grounds, have declared a rate that is very low, it will be impossible for most Canadians to even think of inspecting the great camp, the like of which it is to be hoped we will never again have in Canada. Without the personal, unimpeded visit, imagination only remains to clothe the skeleton of the news despatches. The individual soldier on the ground fails to realize the extent of the machine of which he constitutes one unit. He has neither the time nor opportunity to go over it properly. He compares notes with his near companion and that is about all he can do. There are, according to the Army service men, who handle the supplies, more than thirty-three thousand men in tents. Here is no meadow with a few splotches of white canvas. It is a city. And it presents all the problems of a city. It has to have its sewerage system, its waterworks system, its electric lighting system, and last but not by any means least, its health system, for it is essential that its population of all able-bodied men be maintained in robust health to take up the weapons of warfare on the battlefields of the greatest conflict in history. The government have installed these and provided the tents, the equipment, the clothing of these citizens. The only big factor remaining is the canteen.

Military genius—soldiers sometimes describe it in other terms—has averaged the appetite of our fighting men. Each man gets so much meat and potatoes, so much bread and biscuits, so much jam, so much cheese, so much coffee, so much tea. The government says the portions are ample to sustain health and energy. The trouble seems to be here that our men do not appear to be averageable. They come from widely-separated localities and many of them quite fail to appreciate the wisdom of the officers who have decided their meals. So, after parade, or a session at the rifle butts, they stampede to the canteen. And how they do buy!!

Although it was not so interpreted at the time, when Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes abolished the wet canteen, he introduced the camp grocery store. When the first of these booths opened for business there was 'pop,' smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The theory was, that when soldiers came in from drill they would be glad to purchase something to drink other than water and that they would like to have a little tobacco in various forms when they were at ease. They did. But that little was not enough. The invigorating mountain air of the Laurentian country developed appetites which refused to be satisfied with less than the foodstuffs one buys ordinarily at the corner grocery at home. The soldiers persisted. They would come to the canteen in their particular section of the camp, and, lining up, would commence:

Have you got any chocolate?
Have you got any biscuits?
Have you got any canned goods?
Have you got any condensed milk?
Have you got any cheese?

When the "bartender" shook his head in negation to each of these requests a murmur would grow into the general question:

What kind of a place do these people think they are running, anyway?

As permits for canteen increased the new proprietors commenced to study the needs of their customers, precisely as those in the little store in town or city study the requirements of the buyers at their counters. Small consignments of groceries were ordered to feel out the market, and the camp grocery store began to sprout. One man, who had gone early to the camp to write a syndicate story of development there, saw his opportunity and straightway gave up the newspaper field for the grocery business. The other day he paid a visit to one of the biggest wholesalers in Quebec City, his purpose was to complain of the delay in getting his rather large shipments through. The wholesaler advised shipping by freight. That meant a carload. This new camp grocer ordered the car-load and the stuff he demanded of the big city dealer would have constituted an education to the ordinary city grocer. He ordered canned goods of many varieties, pickles, catsup, jams, condensed milk, cheese, chocolate, coffee in tins, soup, shoe blackening, tobacco in tins by the case, biscuits in tin caddies by the case, cases of pork and beans—and so on. He also wanted combs, shaving brushes and several other articles a long way removed from the conception of the ordinary grocery trade. A car-load! He got it. In another seven days he was ordering from the same man at the rate of three cars a week. He was giving orders for chocolate goods that excited the admiration of the manufacturer. And he is only one. There are some thirty odd grocers at the camp now, and the men who run the various booths are looking for men to handle the crowds who had some previous grocery experience.

Why, soldiers purchase pounds of tobacco and several boxes of cigarettes at one time! It is a common sight to see "Tommy" going away from the canteen to his own "lines" with a caddy of biscuits under his arm. Another will have a few jars of jam. Another some canned tomatoes, or peas, or corn—maybe all three—with some condensed milk. Nobody pays any particular attention. And, despite all this the soldiers have been buying "pop" in such large quantities as to make it impossible for the manufacturers to meet the demands made upon them. They say they have not enough bottles to serve Valcartier camp.

But, let no one think the government are neglecting to give their men food. Something more than eleven thousand dollars' worth of supplies a day are being brought in over the Canadian Northern Railway direct to the camp. The men's private shopping is provoked by the healthy mountain air north of the beautiful old citadel city. What they buy is all extra, and means an added load on the C.N.R., the only railway with lines to the big camp. The road has done, and is doing, everything possible to get the goods in for all. Miles of new sidings have been laid down and are still being laid down, and all possible equipment that can be used on the trackage is being utilized. The hoot of the locomotive is hardly ever lacking day or night. One train after another comes in. The cars are distributed and the empties hurried out to prepare for more. There appears to be no end to the chain. If the Canadian Northern Railway had not been ready for something like it the chaos would have been easy to imagine.

But the railway met the emergency. Thirty-three thousand men are getting their ordinary rations and their groceries extra. The railway men, from general superintendent down to the newest C.N.R. brakeman, are doing their full duty by company and country. They have all been called upon to work long hours and have responded that the men who have been called to arms should not suffer from any failure on their part. It is their contribution to the cause of the empire, and, though they will probably not be remembered after the camp has closed, everyone of them will experience the satisfaction of duty well done whenever they ponder over the problem solved at Valcartier and the feeding of Canada's "Tommy Atkins."

And, when the contingents have gone a grateful feeling should survive in Canada because the Valcartier canteen handed out sensible goods only to our citizen soldiery.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 280 A, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many nervous benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Bound His Book With a Lady's Skin

A book with a romance is one of the most cherished treasures of Camille Flammarion, the eminent French writer on romantic science, and astronomer.

Among the distinguished coterie in which he moved, M. Flammarion had a fair friend upon whom he lavished a warm affection—which was reciprocated. This lady had particularly beautiful white shoulders—so beautiful, in fact, that the man of letters openly expressed his admiration of them, and jokingly the owner promised to bequeath her skin to him should she predecease him.

When, at a comparatively youthful age, his friend died, it was found that she had fulfilled her promise, for in her will she gave Flammarion the right to remove and to utilize as he saw fit the skin which had always compelled his admiration.

Accepting the unusual legacy, and anxious to preserve it in a fitting manner, the legatee conceived the somewhat gruesome plan of using it for the covers of his deceased friend's favorite among his writings, and he had the skin prepared and used for the binding of a copy of his "Ciel et Terre," which now fills a place of honor in his library.

The Essential

The Sunday School teacher was talking to her pupils on patience. She explained her topic carefully, and, as an aid to understanding, she gave each pupil a card bearing the picture of a boy fishing.

"Even pleasure," she said, "requires the exercise of patience. See the boy fishing. He must sit and wait and wait. He must be patient."

Having treated the subject very fully she began with the simpliest, most practical question:

"And now, can any little boy tell me what we need most when we go fishing?"

The answer was quickly shouted with one voice: "Bait!"

Nothing as Good For Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

The Cancellation of Patents

Under the terms of the War Measure act passed at the recent session of parliament an order-in-council was passed respecting patents in Canada by alien enemies.

Any person who wishes to obtain a right to manufacture any invention or process covered by patent must make special application to the minister of agriculture, who will grant it only when it is regarded in the public interest. There is to be no general cancellation.

The minister is given absolute discretion as to the terms upon which applications are to be granted. Application for patents made by alien enemies which were pending when the war broke out are held in abeyance.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A clergyman visiting a school, and trying to illustrate the meaning of conscience, asked a class of boys the following question:

"Supposing one of you stole a piece of sugar and put it in your mouth, and some one came in—what would happen?"

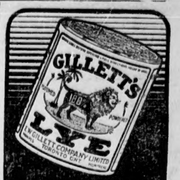
"I'd get a thrashing," piped a small voice.

"Yes, but your face would become red, wouldn't it? What would make it do that?"

"Trying to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

"Gasoline is getting very high."

"Yes; the wolf is at the door of my garage."—Kansas City Journal.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

LARGE WORKS COMPLETED

Recapitulation of Work on the C.P.R. During the Present Year

In spite of the depression from which all interests suffered more or less, even before the war broke out, it may be interesting to recapitulate the outstanding features of the work the C.P.R. did during the present year from January up to date on its whole system.

At McAdam Junction the C.P.R. recently completed a new machine and erecting shop; and added over one mile of new storage tracks to their yard at McAdam Junction; a fireproof elevator with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels with an up-to-date power plant was completed this summer at West St. John, not to speak of great improvements to the terminal facilities. The improvements at the passenger and freight terminals at the Windsor station are marked by bulk and efficiency. The train shed, which is just completed, is one of the largest of the most modern types now in use. At the same time the improvements at Place Viger, which have been in hand for three years, are now completed. These, in their entirety, of station, hotel and trackage, cost nearly $5,000,000.

The union station at Quebec has been commenced. There was the double track bridge at Lachine which cost nearly $3,000,000; the new Lake Shore Line which was opened for traffic in June; the new station and viaduct at Toronto which are only held up temporarily; the extension of the Kippewa Branch line 10 miles in a northerly direction; a 30-mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Weyburn-Sterling branch of the C.P.R., and which will be completed this fall; the line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of 11? miles, and which will be completed this year; the main line cut off from Swift Current to Bassano of which 150 miles are completed; the 78 miles of the C.P.R. branch from Lacombe to Kerrobert, a new extension; the operation of the Alberta-Central Railway to Locherm, a distance of 65 miles from Red Deer; the great tunnel at Roger's Pass, and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel had been completed, the C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver; the Kootenay Central which is now open for traffic, from Golden, 60 miles south. Work on this road is being pushed vigorously on the line to join up Golden and Colvalli; the opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley Railway, and in connection with the same it is building a line from Midway to Penticton—a distance of 134 miles, 76 of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osprey, 41 miles in length, has been completed, and work has been commenced on a new line between Osprey Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley Railway is also building a line 54 miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid.

In addition to all this, which is merely hinted at, and which is a record of eight months, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Canada Well Stocked With Food

Increased demands for Canadian material and manufactured products are reported by the Canadian trade commissioners in England, in consequence of the stopping of trade with Germany and Austria. Commissioner Ray of Birmingham reports openings for Canadian sales of enamel ware, brushes, brooms, tool handles, nails, wire fencing, etc. Commissioner Arnaud of Bristol reports that the wheat crops of the United Kingdom are estimated this year at not less than 7,000,000 quarters, or four per cent. more than last year's. It is estimated that there is now in the country sufficient wheat to supply the whole population for about four months. The potato crop is large and sufficient for all home needs for the full year. The price of provisions is reported as nearly normal with adequate supplies available from Denmark and Russia.

Mr. Harrison Watson, trade commissioner at London, reports that there will be no extraordinary demand from Britain this year for Canadian canned fruits and vegetables. Canned fruits and vegetables in England are largely used by hotels and restaurants and the slackening of tourist trade may result in falling off rather than an increase in the demand for canned goods.



PREMIER ASQUITH AND WOMEN WORKERS

Prime Minister Listens to Tales of Woe From East End London Workers—Wage and Working Conditions

The East End of London has always been famous as one of the great manufacturing districts. It is the home of numerous industries in which women are employed, among which are jam, pickle, biscuit and confectionery, clothing, ladies' wear etc., factories many of which sell their products in Canada.

A few weeks ago Premier Asquith met a delegation of the women workers in the East End, and the "Nation" one of the best known old country publications reports the meeting as follows in a recent issue:

"I am told by one who was present at Mr. Asquith's reception of the East End women's deputation last Saturday that he listened with deep attention to their accounts of personal experiences, and was evidently much moved. One woman produced two brushes from her pocket, and showed the Prime Minister how she had to fill the holes with bristles—two hundred holes for 2d.—and it took her nearly two hours to fill one brush, though she worked with the skill of forty-three years' practice. The brush then sold for half-a-guinea. Others described work at cigarette packing, sewing, and the labor of keeping house for oneself and husband and six children on 25s. a week. But the most touching story was told by a woman who had been driven from a jam factory because of insults from a foreman and had been succeeded by a girl whose body with that of her baby had later been dragged from the river.'

"A shilling a day, in spite of the good which Wages Boards have done, is still an average woman's wage. Starvation wages, crowded homes, unsanitary factories, children born without the hope of health, and at their door the tragedy of the unmarried mother—these are some of the realities of life as these women see it."

Those who advocate an increase in the British preference on goods coming into Canada in order that they may be sold cheaper to Canadians would do well to consider whether they are serving the best interests of British citizenship by tending to perpetuate working conditions described above through securing increased sales for English products in Canada. Would it not be better for the workers in these factories, for Canada and Canadians, for the Empire, to require the manufacture of these products in Canadian factories, where working conditions are of the best standard, and the wages higher than anywhere else in the world in similar occupations. The description of the conditions in the above article should make the average Canadian housewife hesitate before she buys another pot of jam, or some other table delicacy made under such conditions. When she buys the Canadian article she knows she is getting a product made by Canadian labor under honest working conditions in a clean sanitary factory.

OUR PULP MILLS

What Canada Loses by Export of Unmanufactured Wood Product

What the "Made-in-Canada" policy means in a practical way is seen in the statistics of the pulp and paper industry as published in the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal a few days ago:

"During the calendar year 1913 Canadian pulp mills consumed 1,109,034 cords of pulp wood valued at $7,243,368; during the same year there was exported to the United States an almost equal quantity of unmanufactured pulpwood which was valued at $7,070,571. This quantity of unmanufactured wood was sufficient to have supplied 60 mills of the average size operating in Canada in 1913. It would have made 1,035,030 tons of groundwood pulp, or 517,515 tons of chemical fibre. Ground-wood pulp is worth at least $14.00 a ton, which would give $14,490,420 for the value of the pulp that could have been made from this wood by this process. Chemical fibre is worth at least $38.00 a ton, which would have brought the value up to $19,665,570. In reality only $7,070,570 was realized by the sale of this material. The pulp industry lost the profit that could have been made in manufacturing this wood into pulp, and the country as a whole lost the value represented by the cost of manufacture in the form of wages, etc.

"Laws forbidding the export of raw pulpwood cut from Crown lands in the different provinces have tended to reduce the proportion of unmanufactured pulpwood exported, although up to 1913 over half of the pulpwood in Canada was exported in this form."

The wisdom of the law prohibiting the export of unmanufactured pulp wood from crown lands is demonstrated by the fact that the manufacture of pulp in Canada in 1913 showed an increase of over twenty-eight per cent. over that of 1912, increases taking place in every province but Nova Scotia.

Similar increases have been reported in the past three or four years since Quebec and other provinces determined on a "Made-in-Canada" policy for the pulp industry as far as crown lands are concerned. It would be well if some means could be devised whereby the export of unmanufactured pulpwood from privately owned lands could be prohibited. As will be seen above a law of this kind would result in about $20,000,000 being retained in Canada and circulated through the pay rolls of the sixty additional factories that would be required to manufacture the wood now exported in its raw state. A vast number of the unemployed at present in Canada would find remunerative work, and there would be a quickening of business in all channels as a result of the increased circulation of money.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MANUFACTURER

U.S. First Citizen and Head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works Analyze Trade Conditions

"The Daily Iron Trade" of Cleveland, the authoritative organ on all matters pertaining to iron and steel, published the following editorial on June 3rd shortly after President Wilson's interview in which he referred to the present trade conditions in United States as having nothing to do with the tariff.

"The legitimate results of the "free trade" tariff law, now becoming manifest throughout the country, seem to be surprising the authors of that measure. Mr. Underwood has not been heard from for several months, Senator Simmons still is studying the statistics. But Mr. Redfield is just as sanguine as ever, for figures, facts and concrete instances roll off Mr. Redfield's back like water off a duck. President Wilson is now more positive than ever that "the tariff has nothing to do" with the deepening industrial depression which he now admits but which he strenuously denied in the middle of last January, when The Daily Iron Trade first printed its "Million Men Idle" article.

"Brushing away with one sweep of his arm the stuff and fustian cast about this iniquitous "free trade" law by the Washington politicians, Samuel Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, laid the plain, hard and uncontrovertible facts before the boilermakers' convention a few days ago. He pointed out that since the selling prices of iron and steel commodities are being carried down to European levels by the actual operation of the Simmons-Underwood-Wilson "free trade" law, therefore the wages of American workmen will come down to that European level just as surely as the sun will shine to-morrow. Facts are facts and logic is logic. "Psychology" may obsess President Wilson, but there is no psychology, nothing but logic, in the expectation among real students of actual business that the entire American industrial and commercial fabric will be dragged down to the dead level of European practice, wages, profits and, therefore, standard of living.

The question now before the American people, and there is no use quibbling about it, is whether the American workmen and his family will be satisfied when he has finally been dragged down to the European standard of living, which now seems as inevitable as fate under this iniquitous "free trade" law; or whether he will pierce through the fine phrases and lovely sentiments of the present sponsors for the country's depression and cast them out. "There are many in United States who are predicting a big reaction against the low tariff policy of the Wilson regime. Whether this will take place or not is difficult to foretell, but it is no doubt unfortunate from President Wilson's stand point that his tariff reductions synchronized with a world-wide depression."

District News

LAVESTA

Mr Platt has been in our district with his threshing machine for the last two weeks. Crops are turning out well. Mr Snow's spring wheat turned out 42 bushels to the acre.

Herman Ran has returned to his homestead. We are sorry to report that he has not improved much in health.

Alf Lincoln left for his old home in Saskatchewan, and expects to be away all winter.

An epidemic of mumps has been in our district, and a number of the children have been very sick.

T. Hill, our worthy blacksmith is moving to Ponoka for the winter to work at his trade. Tom is a good workman, and he will be missed until his return.

There was a couple of fine moose seen on Ed. Capling's farm this week, which gave some of the boys quite a run, but they must have had the buck fever for we have not heard of any killing done.

The oil men have been in this locality for the last week. They seem to come and go pretty regularly.

SPRINGDALE

Ole Erickson and son, accompanied by his nephew, E Erickson, left on a visit to Gilmanton, Wis. The party are leaving our district with regret, and feel grateful to their many friends for the kindness extended them. They will never forget their Springdale friends.

David Glyde drove his mother to town on Monday, who has returned to her home in Edmonton after a visit to Glyde Court Ranch.

The dance in the school house Tuesday evening was much enjoyed by the large crowd.

Messrs O. P. Mickey, L. Huff and Chas. Olsen were in town on Tuesday.

SCOTT

The people who call Colorado the Italy of America have not tried the climate in Alberta.

The sign reads—"No hunting here, keep out." While we are thankful for the hunch in regard to the quality of the hunting, we would respectfully remind the man that the advice to "keep out" is superfluous because we have no desire to linger where there is no hunting.

We have ample evidence that Mr Hibbard is master of his business in the building of a barn, but we are not convinced of the infallibility of his judgment in building a granary. He built his own too small.

We have now two threshing rigs in Scott, one owned by Tom Fleming, the other by Byron Carpenter. They are not so huge that they break down all the bridges, but they do the work by and by.

Whoever signed Ponoka School Boy to the article entitled, "School Boy's Essay on War," owes an apology to every school boy in Ponoka, because a Ponoka school boy is not guilty as charged.

SCHOOL MINUTES

Ponoka, Oct. 30th.

Board of Education met in the Secy.-Treasurer's office on above date—Chairman Hinkley presiding. Trustees present— Batson, Patterson and Clark.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Communications read and ordered filed.

Motion by Clark-Batson, that Chairman Hinkley interview the school staff in regard to some complaints against one of the teachers. Motion carried.

Moved by Chairman Hinkley-Patterson, that the secretary write the department for information in regard to paying the teachers for attending conventions, and if any grant is received for that purpose—carried.

Moved by Clark Batson, that the bills be referred to finance committee, and if found correct, paid.

Geo. Hinkley, $21.95; teacher's salary for October, $560.80; W. B Patterson, $3.75; freight for coal, $32.67; W. L. Steele, $2.10; R. K. Allan, $6.99; Revelstoke Sawmill Co., 55c; Ponoka Herald, $4.00; George Hinkley, $11.85.

C. W. SEGERSTROM, Secy.

WILD LANDS TAX

The wild lands tax, adopted at the recent sitting of the provincial legislature, is placing a number of property owners in the province in an awkward predicament.

When the unearned increment tax was introduced last year, owners of subdivided property were required to file affidavits concerning the valuation of their holdings and owners of subdivisions, in making the returns, placed as high a valuation as possible on the property held by them, so that the payments they would have to make under the unearned increment tax, in the event of sale, would be comparatively small.

They are now sorry that they did so, for the wild lands tax; which will apply to a large number of subdivisions in the province, is ten mills on the dollar, and it is likely that the valuation of these properties, as made under the unearned increment tax act, will be accepted by the government as the proper valuation under the wild lands tax act.

Owing to the fact, therefore, that property owners boosted the values of their properties to sky-high figures, the government will net a handsome addition to the proceeds of the wild lands tax.

Lantern service at Home Glen school on Thursday, November 19th, at 8 p.m., illustrated with beautiful pictures. All welcome.

Lantern service at Springdale school on Friday, November 20th, at 8 p.m., illustrated with beautiful pictures. All welcome.

Lantern service at Bluff Centre school on Monday, November 23, at 8 p.m., illustrated with beautiful pictures. All welcome.

F. E. Algar, Limited

TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO HEAR
Big Ben
ON
Saturday, Nov. 14

Men's Horsehide Moccasins
Regular Price $2.50
$1.75 per pair

HEAR
Big Ben
SPEAK ON
Saturday, Nov. 14



7603—Ladies' Coat
Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure.

New Idea Patterns In Stock

Be Here When the Bell Rings!

On SATURDAY, November 14

Big Ben will be set to Ring once in the Forenoon and once in the Afternoon. Whoever is buying at the time the Bell Rings gets their Purchases up until then for . . .

. . Nothing . .

There are no strings to it. Be here and buying when Big Ben speaks, and you get all your Purchases for NOTHING !

We Stock New Idea Patterns



7640—Girls' or Juniors' Coat.
Sizes 10, 12, 14 Years.

Big Ben
SPEAKS AT OUR STORE ON
Saturday, Nov. 14
BE THERE!

Hungarian Patent . Flour .
EVERY SACK GUARANTEED
$3.25
Per Hundred

BE HERE WHEN
Big Ben
SPEAKS ON
Saturday, Nov. 14

Phone 6 **F. E. Algar, Ltd.** ***Phone 6***



Halt! Attention!

The 1914 War Illustrated
THE **Ponoka Herald**
AND
Western Home Monthly
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FOR ONE YEAR ALL FOR **$1.75**

"The 1914 War Illustrated" contains over 300 remarkable war photographs with much valuable information as to the causes leading to the great struggle, and other important data including the military and naval strengths of the countries involved. Two interesting maps—one of the war zone, and the other (in four colors) of Europe are also included. This invaluable Hand-book of the war is printed on art paper with an attractive patriotic cover, and is the best publication of its kind in Canada.

DON'T DELAY **But send in your subscription today to the office of this paper**

FOR SALE

A neat Residence of 6 rooms and three lots, in centre of Ponoka, for Sale at a snap.

Apply, HERALD OFFICE.

NOTICE

Parties found hunting on my place without permission will be prosecuted to the utmost letter of the law.

A reward of $10 will be paid to the party who can give information leading to the conviction of the parties who killed nine of my tame Geese with a 22 rifle on Monday, Oct. 19th.

JEROME FROMAN.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE [illegible]

For a few Loads of Oats, Barley and Wheat; also, 50 April Hatched Pullets. State breed and price.

N. McEWEN, Ponoka, Phone R. 1103.

HOGS FOR SALE

Four pure-bred Duroc Jersey Boars for Sale. Write or see me.—Thos. Nish, Ponoka.

GOATS FOR SALE

Angora Goats for Sale, in pairs or in larger numbers. — Apply, Cook Myer, Ponoka.

The Herald's Clubbing Rates

BELOW will be found a list of the Leading Papers, with which the Herald has made Clubbing arrangements, any one or more will be sent to address given for the sum set opposite. A glance over the list will show that the prices are very considerably reduced.

Renew your Subscription to the Herald now, and take advantage of the Clubbing Rates.

Ponoka Herald and

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